HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 108— BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 9 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6thAug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
3rdSept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation [illegible] will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8,427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
11th May	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	21 April	7 May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May.	28 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 ,,	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm-proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has also late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Influential and energetic CHIEF AGENTS AND DIST[illegible] SUPERINTENDENTS for unrepresented Provinces and Districts throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon on MONTHLY REMUNERATION OF RS. 500/- AND RS 250/- respectively subject to increment according to the capabilities. Security and good reference essential. For terms and prospectuses, please apply with one anna postage stamp to THE CHIEF ORGANIZER, "ALL-INDIA MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LTD., Mysore" (S. India).

A R217

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TEACHER to teach Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, etc., apply with testimonials mentioning age, experience and minimum pay acceptable. B. Com. preferred. Personal interview essential. PURISON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Ludhiana.

A 28528

[illegible]ANTED—A TYPISTS, knowing Accounts and Gujarati men over 5 years [illegible]ness experience only. Apply stating [illegible]l particulars and pay expected to Box [illegible]. 1965 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroni[illegible]"

[illegible]ANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS [illegible] for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" [illegible]and Sunday Editions. Only those [illegible]e prepared to give Security Deposit [illegible]ply for Terms and further particu[illegible] "MANAGER, "Bombay Chroni[illegible]s Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—Experienced CANVASSERS to push the sale of our hosiery goods and cloth on pay and Commission basis. For particulars, please write to the MANAGER, IDEAL HOSIERY WORKS, Ludhiana.

A R21.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for (Opening) a New Match Factory. See OOMER AHMED DHORAJIWALA, 99, Bhadari Street, Chukla, Bombay 3.

A R223

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —By old established British life office. Liberal commission terms offered. Apply P. O. Box 763, Bombay.

A 28527

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.

A R172

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One EXPERT OIL ENGINE FITTER. Pay Rs. 45/- monthly. Free quarters. Apply Box No. 1361 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R210

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.

R175

EDUCATIONAL.

MONTESSORI STUDENTS—The Montessori training courses will commence from the 1st of July, 1927. Pupils desirous to be admitted may communicate with the undersigned. N. K. BHAT, Principal, D. V. B. Bhavan, Bhavnagar. Daxinamurti, Bhavan, Bhavnagar. 3rd May, 1927.

M 28529

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

HONEY, pure and fresh in 2 lb. tins white 2/-, yellow 1/8/- per tin. Chaplis with leather Socks from Rs. 3/12/- to Rs. 6/- per pair.

Postage and packing extra. M. S. MALIK & CO., Genl. Merchants. Chamba, Via Dalhousie, PUNJAB.

T R215

SILKS.—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD., Benares.

T R229

ENGLISH GABARDINE.

In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies costumes. 54" wide. Rs. 8|14 per yard. Patterns free on request.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS.

Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2|12 per doz. In two colours —Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

PYJAMAS.

Made of Kakomi Longcloths and Twills— Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longcloth Rs. 14|4 or six Suits for Rs. 28. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. 17|4 or 6 Suits for Rs. 34. Sizes up to 40" chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

SUMMER SUITS.

Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows:— Alipore Drill Rs. 9|12, Suiting Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10|12, Holland Rs. 8|8, Cotton Coating Rs. 9|14, 3 Suits 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Suits 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Up to 40" chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,

CAWNPORE. K2

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

For Curtains, Purdahs and all furnishing purposes, Kakomi coloured Bolton Sheeting is unsurpassed for wear. 44" wide. Cut length Rs. 1|1|6 per yard. Entire piece (about 24 yards) Rs. 1|1 per yard.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Our Table Linen has a reputation all over India for its wearing qualities and withstands any amount of washing.

Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52" wide. Rs. 1|3 per yard, 72" wide Rs. 1|9|6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3|6 each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6|8 each. Also Serviettes to match 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8 per doz.

KAKOMI HORSE CLOTHING.

Withstands the hardest wear and continual washing. Quarter pieces, various check patterns, bound with newar. Pony size Rs. 4|3 each. Horse Size Rs. 4|12 each. Coloured Drill, Pony size Rs. 5|10, Horse size Rs. 6|5. Body rollers of webbing at -|8|- and -|9|- per yard respectively.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE. K5

WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH.)

A perfect washing material, 28" wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

TENNIS SCREENS.

Size 60' by 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towells, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, tents, etc.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,

CAWNPORE. K4

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOREST SALES.

DHARAMPUR SURAT.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on 6th June, 1927, for about 27 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisam, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos and Timari and Asindra leaves in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

(Sd)/- A. J. MODY,

Dewan, Dharampur State.

28374

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD: CLOTH SHOP.

Opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Works, Byculla.
Tel. No: 34,376.
SALE.
From 1st to 15th May, 1927.
Attractive reduction in Prices.

28506

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency).

MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

NEW ADMISSIONS

Session 1927-28.

THE INSTITUTE has the following courses:
Mechanical Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
Textile Manufacture,
Technical and Applied Chemistry.
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

All candidates for admission, without exception, are required to sit for the Entrance Examination to be held on 6th June, 1927. This examination is held at the Institute and at Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Lahore, Cawnpore and Nagpur.

In admitting candidates preference is given to bona fide Bombay Presidency candidates and those who have passed the First Year's course in a college affiliated to a recognised University. Candidates seeking admission are required to register their names at least 8 days before the date of the Entrance Examination.

Further particulars and copies of application form on application to the undersigned.

A. J. TURNER,
Principal & Secretary.

28538

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION—1927.

THE list prepared in accordance with Section 28(K) of the Municipal Act, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1925, showing the number of valid votes given to each of the candidates at the C (Bhuleshwar) Ward Bye-Election on the 4th May, 1927, is now available for inspection by voters. Copies will be supplied to candidates at a fee of Re. 1 each.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th May, 1927.

28537

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. NARAYEN SAKHARAM PENDHARI has contracted to purchase from Cooverbai, daughter of Umersey Govind, the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereto.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 38, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate at Broach Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 580 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 together with dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. Ward No. 5411(2), Street No. 58A and bounded, on or towards the North by Broach Street, on or towards the South by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay now in the occupation of Anand Barve Anathalaya of Jamnagar and on the West by other land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay now in the occupation of Chapsi Hirji and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 51 of Mandvi Division.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1927.

PATHARE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

28533

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALLABHDAS JAMNADAS and HARIDAS VALLABHDAS, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, Receivers in the High Court Suit No. 3624 of 1925 have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Jugjiwan Kika Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1133 and New No. 8299, Old Survey No. 2017, New Survey part of No. 688 and Cadastral Survey No. 3209 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5889, Street Nos. 257 and 261 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property secondly hereinafter described, on the West by the Hindu Temple, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by the said Jugjiwan Kika Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground tenure together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Jugjiwan Kika Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement of 90 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1138, New No. 8305, Old Survey No. 2018, New Survey part of No. 688 and Cadastral Survey No. 3210 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5888 and Street No. 255 and bounded as follows: —that is to say, on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the property firstly hereinabove described, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by the said Jugjiwan Kika Street.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1927.

AMIN & DESAI
Purchaser's Attorneys.

28531

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, DYNAMO, JEWELLERS' FILES, "DEDION CABRIOLETTE" MOTOR CAR ETC., ETC.

Messrs CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 9th May, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, Office chairs, safes, TWO BIG BATH TUBS, CARPETS, etc., etc.

By the order of the offices concerned:—

One dynamo.

6 Gross Jewellers' files, size 4," 41|2" and 5."

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of shirtings, jacconets, nainsooks, mulls &c.,

The Property of an European gentleman:—

Dining table chairs, iron bed and baba cot, cupboards show cases, file cabinet, folding card table.—Perambulator, screen, China vases, meat safe, Plated-ware &c.,

The Property of a Hindu Gentleman:—

One "Dedion Cabriolette" Motor Car, 6 seater, 3 Cylinder, 20 H. P. with electric dynamo lighting and new tyres and tubes, good running order.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government G.I.P. Ry. List.)
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY UNDERSIGNED on TUESDAY the 24th instant at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus under instructions from The G.I.P. Railway, and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No 9 of 1890 consisting of:

Bicycle tyres and tubes and Bicycles. Bozes match wood, scented oils and glass phials, carved furniture, umbrella sticks, old brass and copper ware, old clothing and various other articles.

N. B.—Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods will have to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA AND CO.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, MARBLE FIGURES, BRONZE ORNAMENTS, OLD CHINA VASES AND CURIOS, TERRACOTA FIGURES, 12 AND 24 LIGHTS, ELECTRIC HANGING CHANDELIERS, FRENCH CLOCKS, RICH CARPETS, BLACKWOOD CARVED CHIFFONIERS, BOHEMIAN VASES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Advocate-General, Arbitrator in Suit No. 2017 of 1921 (Kissondas vs. Gordhandas), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Lamington Road, very valuable teak and blackwood furniture, marble figures, bronze ornaments, Old China Vases and curios, blackwood carved chiffoniers, large mirror back cabinets, mahoganized silk lined suite in 9 pieces, blackwood carved screens with pier tables, marble top gold gilted pier tables mirror back, blackwood carved sofas, hall carpets, partition with Zoonda Cupboards, double mirror Zoondas, mirror and paned door almyrahs, dressing table with mirror side wings, large cabinets, terracota figures, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 8 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT RAJAN MOUZE DANDA, BANDRA.

Messrs. GANHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate of the Late Mr. D. M. Pereira sell by public auction the following Immoveable properties situate at and near Rajan Mouze Danda, Bandra on SATURDAY, the 21st May, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Bandra on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—Family house No. 9 with small outhouse compound, well and adjoining ground comprising an area of 1341 square yards or thereabuots situate at Bandra Pakhady, Rajan comprising partly of Gaotham Land and partly non-agricultural land bearing Survey No. 257 and Survey No. 273, Pot No. 12. and bounded as follows:—on the North by Survey No. 273, Pot Nos. 10 and 11, on the South partly by the property of Joseph Fernandes and partly by the property of Dominic Pereira, on the East by Survey No. 273, Pot No. 13, on the West by the public village Road from Rajan to the sea shore joining the main sea side road to Danda.

SECONDLY.—Lot No. 2 a piece of oart with cocoanut trees opposite the family house referred to in Lot No. I being

Survey No.	Pot No.
271	1
272	1, 2, 8, & 9 both

together admeasuring in all 925 square wards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the public village Road, on or towards the North by Survey No. 272, Pot No. 3, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 272, Pot Nos. 7 and 8 and on or towards the South by lands bearing Survey No. 271, Pot No. I and Survey No. 272, Pot No. I.

THIRDLY:—Lot No. 3 Batty Field bearing Survey No. 8, Pot No. 7, area 1-3|4 Gunthas Assessment 0|8|- (with half day's water from Navi Baw).

FOURTHLY:—Lot No. 4 Batty Field bearing Survey No. 579, Pot No. 3, area 5-1|2 Gunthas assessment 1|8|- (with half day's water from Borkanchi Baw).

FIFTHLY:—Lot No. 5 Plot of ground bearing

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Gunthas	Assessment.
282	15	2	0-4-0
282	16	1-1|4	0-4-0
282	19	4-3-4	1-8-0

With one day's water from Undichi Baw.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans of Lot No. 1 and 2 please apply to the Administrator General of Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

A First National Picture

'Learning to Love'

7 Reels

Starring

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

AND

ANTONIO MORENO

SOME PICTURE!

—Yes Sir!
—Laughs you've Never Laughed Before!
—Thrills you've Never Had Before!
—And More!

COME & SEE IT!

HORACE GREELY JUNIOR

A Harry Langdon Comedy.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME:— 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Saurashtra Films Ltd.'s Picture

THE CULTURED CRIMINAL

The best sensation of this Week.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

In aid of

Building the Temple of Shree Laxmi Narsinha at Girye in Ratnagiri

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will Stage

On Monday, 9th May 1927 at 9-30 P.M.

MIRAKE PRABHU

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

Mr. Raghubir Saokar will act as 'Mirabai'

Complimentary Tickets will not be allowed

FREE TEDDY CAMERA PICTURES COMPLETE IN 2 MINUTES WITH

No Films!
No Plates!!
No Dark Room!!!

New American Discovery. Takes and Finishes complete pictures in 2 Minutes—all in daylight, direct on Cards, 3½" x 2"—even on cloudy days. You do this all yourself, the moment you receive the camera. Even a child can operate it. Pictures do not fade. *Splendid results guaranteed. Complete Camera with 5 Cards, Tank, Developer, guarantee and simple directions—everything ready for immediate use. Cost Rs. 15 only.* Extra cards As. 14 per packet of *5 cards or Rs 9* per dozen packets. Extra Developer *Re. 1 2 per bottle. One bottle develops* 30 cards. Suitable Photo Frames Re 1 per dozen *Packing and Postage extra.*

FREE.

Send your order with this advertisement cut and we will include 10 extra Cards (2 Packets) FREE.

Sole Agents:—J. J. SHAH & SONS, Kanji Bhuvan, B 287 Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY, 4.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

7th May, 1927.

During the week ending Friday, the 6th May the following change in the prices has taken place:—

Broach July|August.

29th April	Rs. 306-1|2
6th May	Rs. 321-1|2
	plus Rs. 15

New York May.

28th April	15.05
5th May	15.52
	plus 0.47

Liverpool May

28th April	8.08
5th May	8.38
	plus 0.30

The American market during the week under review has continued to remain firm and shows a further advance of 47 points over the close of the last week. In the beginning of the week the market was slightly easy on some liquidation but soon afterwards it firmed up on speculative buying owing to further spreading of the Mississippi floods inundating million of acres. It has however reacted a little at the close on realising. The floods are now reported to have covered an area of nearly 15,000 square miles in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. Trade buying was also in evidence on renewed demand and better reports from Manchester. The highest price for the May position touched during the period was 15.74 on the 4th instant and lowest 14.95 on the 30th ultimo the range for the week being 79 points.

Our local market has continued to display firmer tendency in sympathy with bullish advices from Liverpool and America. The formness has also been due to buying by Bazar operators and Commission houses. The Japanese were sellers notwithstanding some improvement in the financial situation in their country as recently reported. The highest rate for Broach July|August touched during the period was Rs. 322-1|2 on the 4th instant and the lowest Rs. 303-1|2 on the 30th ultimo the range for the week being Rs. 18. Trading in New Crop Contracts has commenced during the week Broach April|May (1928) opening at Rs. 311, Oomra December|January at Rs. 297, and Bengal December|January at Rs. 278. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach July|August Rs. 321-1|2; Broach April|May (1928) Rs. 326; Broach April|May Rs. 316-1|2; Oomra May Rs. 300-1|2; Oomra July Rs. 304-1|2; Oomra December|January Rs. 306-1|2; Bengal May Rs. 285-1|2; and Bengal December|January Rs. 281.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 5th May are 2,470,508 bales against 2,839,946 bales last year and Exports total 1,450,453 bales against 1,890,508 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 653,570 bales. The Stock of cotton into Bombay on the 5th May is estimated at 669,481 bales against 800,686 bales same time last year.

The tenders against the Broach April|May contract since the 1st April to-date total 100 bales while those against the Oomra May and Bengal May contracts since 1st May to-date total 2700 bales and 500 bales respectively. The spot room rate of Friday for F. G. Broach was 315 for Oomra Fine Rs. 299 and Bengal F.G. Rs. 284.

Reports are daily being received that the floods situation in America is getting serious and the speculators are buying believing the present prices to be reasonable. While it cannot be said to what extent the total crops will be affected owing to the above situation, it is already apparent that the crops will have an exceptionally late start in the entire Valley Territory. Again, the crop which has already a late start will have to encounter possible unfavourable weather conditions. Also, crop scares will be in evidence as usual. It therefore would appear that there is every chance for the market to move very much upwards. With regard to our local market, it is becoming firm in sympathy with the increasing strength in the foreign markets and on the general feeling that the level of prices will be gradually much higher than at present. We have a very favourable opinion of the market in this new season and recommend our friends to take advantage of temporary and small recessions for effecting purchases.

LONDON SHARE QUOATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name	Latest Prices.
1. Anglo Java	0 7 6
2. Anglo Malay	1 15 9
3. Bahias	2 12 6
4. Burma Rubber	1 9 0
5. Cherosonese	0 3 4½
6. Cicely	0 8 0
7. East Java	2 3 9
8. Java Investment	2 7 6
9. Kuala Reman	0 6 0
10. Kwaloe	0 3 1½
11. Merbau	0 3 6
12. Mergui Crown	0 6 6
13. Mooply Valley	1 16 3
14. Pegoh	2 7 6
15. Rim Malacca	0 5 1½
16. Shalang	2 18 9
17. Tandjong.	3 3 9
18. United Sedang	0 6 10½
19. United Temiang	0 4 0
20. United Patanis	1 9 6
21. Devon Estates	1 0 6
22. Highlands & Lowlands	2 13 9
23. East Asiatic	0 4 0
24. Travancore Rubber Co.	2 17 6
25. Malacca Rubber Plantations	2 10 0
Stock of rubber in London	67,034 tons.
Increase on week	1,523 ,,

LEWIS & JONES WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Dealings this week have been on a large scale, particularly in 3 1|2 Paper. This scrip after changing hands up to 79|6, closes at 79|2 buyers, for the account. Selling pressure in 5 per cent. 1945|55 on a narrow market lowered the quotation to 108|6 for cash whilst 4 per cent. 1960|70 loan eased slightly to 89|12 buyers. A fair block of Conversion Loan was done at 94|15 whilst 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan found buyers 113|1. 7 per cent. Mysore 1931 is available at 109|2.

Imperial Bank of India rate unchanged at 7 per cent.

	Redn. Yield
3 1|2 p.c. Rupee Paper	79. 2 4.01
4 p.c. Conversion Loan	95. 0 4.21
4 p.c. 1960|70	89.13 4.10
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	102.10 4.17
5 p.c. (1929|47 (taxable)	101.12 4.41
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	103. 8 4.38
5 p.c. 1945|55 (tax free)	108.6 4.48
5 1|2 p.c. 1928 (taxfree)	106. 8 4.26
6 p.c. 1927 (taxfree)	101. 0 3.54
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree)	105. 8 4.29
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree)	106.12 4.33
6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree)	107.14 4.36
6 1|2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan	113. 2 4.55

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Since we last reported a very firm tendency has developed in Mill shares resultant upon the advance in cotton prices and buying by bull speculators. Bear covering has also assisted the rise which looks like going further meantime. We are inclined to advise sales of the favourites on any further improvement as the outlook for the majority of mills does not warrant present prices. The Currimbhoy group of shares have been especially to the front, Pearls rising to 612|8 and Crescents to 230. Investors who bought the former on our recommendation around 480 should take profits. Gokaks are not now obtainable under 143|12 whilst Finlay are better at 151|4x.d. Hassoon Silks were done up to 645 c.d. This company's last balance sheet reveals a very sound position and the shares are undervalued at present prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The turnover in this section has shown marked expansion, Cement shares being especially to the fore.

BANK SHARES: These have been rather neglected in favour of more active counters although the tone is very steady. Imperials close at 1495 and 372|8, Indias at 78 and Centrals at 29|6.

BANK SHARES: These have been rather neglected in favour of more active counters although the tone is very steady. Imperials close at 1495 and 372|8, Indias at 78 and Centrals at 29|6.

RAILWAY SHARES: With business on a small scale, there are only a few transactions to report. C. P. Railways are easily taken around 104 Sialkots at 108 1|2, Guzerats at 92 3|4. Hoshiarpurs were done at 101|8 and Larkhanas at 87|8. Upper Sinds are wanted around 80.

CEMENT SHARES: In spite of considerable profit taking in the more speculative counters, this group shows a further advance on the week, India's closing some 22 points better at 200. Bundis after touching 27|8 close at 27, whilst Katnis have eased to 182|8 after reaching 193|12. Punjab Ord. have buyers at 8|9, the pref. being done at 12|8.

MANGANESE SHARES: Shivrajpurs and C.I.M's benefited by the general activity of the market, improving to 50|12 and 27 respectively.

Bombay Trams have again recovered to 143|2 whilst Telephones quote 41. Bengal Telephones have come to business at 11|10.

Bombay Burmas having been over 700 close at his figure with Contributory shares at 215. It is not easy to find buyers of the latter for cash but there are plenty of takers of big shares for June account indicating that a good deal of the present buying is purely speculative.

Alcock Ashdowns close at 315 after 322|8 done. Shipping issues have gone ahead this week on rumours that the companies are making good progress. Bombay Steams close at 217|8 and Scindias at 17|3.

British Burma Pets. were done up to 7|5 but close at 7|1. The transfer of this company's Head Office to India if accomplished would effect a considerable economy.

HYDRO ELEC. SHARES: Prices in this section have all been marked up. There is a fair enquiry for Andra Valley Ord. which have improved to 855, whilst Tata Power Prf. were done up 855.

Andra Valley	855
Andra Valley Pref.	872|8
Tata Hydro Ord.	*1070*
Tata Hydro Pref.	997|8
Tata Power Ord.	*582|8*
Tata Power Pref.	855

TATA IRON AND STEEL SHARES: Quotations again show improvement on the week as follows:—

Tata Iron Ord.	66|4
Tata Iron Defd.	222|8
Tata Iron 1st Pref.	130
Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	95|4

A further advance does not appear at all unlikely if the market continues in its present bullish attitude but we cannot advise investors to follow the movement.

RUBBER SHARES: Stocks of Rubber in London show an increase on the week of 1523 tons to 67034 tons. Sterling shares look slightly lower and there has been little business doing.

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

20th April 1027.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,58.,665 on the 13th instant as compared with £149,812,000 on the previous Wednesday.

Gold valued at £8:5,000 was on offer today in the open market. Of this amount the Bank secured £680,000, India and the Straits £60,000, and the Trade £95,000.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received	Withdrawn.
April 12th	nil	nil
April 16th	nil	nil
April 19th	nil	nil
April 20th	£680,000	£18,000

The receipt of £680,000 to-day was in bar gold from South Africa. The withdrawals were in sovereigns destined as follows:—Spain £1',000 and India £5,000. During the four days under review the Bank of England has received on balance £662,000, increasing the net ineux this year to £2,151,000 and reducing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £3,173,000.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ending the 13th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Netherland	£273,500
British West Africa	24,670
British South Africa	1,849,191
Other countries	5,307
	£2,152,668

EXPORTS.

Germany	£19,000
France	22,160
Switzerland	20,400
Spain	110,000
British India	68,500
Other countries	13,150
	£253,210

SILVER.

The market has not been active this week owing partially to the incidence of the Easter Holidays.

The failure of Messrs. Suzuki & Co., one of the largest commercial houses in Japan, and the difficulties that beset the the Japanese Government in affording the assistance required by the banking interests concerned, had an adverse effect upon the yen. The value of silver moved yesterday in the reverse direction to that of the yen in consequence of Chinese operations in exchange. To-day, however, a slight improvement in the yen quotation caused the price of silver to ease.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 13th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Denmark	£16,800
Netherlands	132,000
U.S.A.	154,331
Other Countries	6,150
	£310,181

EXPORTS.

British India	£311,344
Other Countries	15,844
	£327,188

No fresh Indian Currency Returns have come to hand.

The stock in Shanghai on the 19th inst. consisted of about 69,700,000 ounces in sycee, 78,400,000 dollars and 5,680 silver bars as compared with about 68,200,000 ounces in sycee, 78,800,000 dollars and 7,720 silver bars on the 9th inst.

Quotations during the week:—

Bar Silver per oz. std.
April 14th 26d. cash 25.15|16d.
April 19th 26.1|4d. cash 26.1|8d.
April 20th 26.3|16d. cash 26.1|16d.
Average for above three days 26.145d. cash 26.041d.

Quotations during the week:—

Bar Gold per oz. fine.
April 14 2 mos. 84s|11.1|2d.
April 19th 2 mos. 84.|11.1|2d.
April 20 2 mos. 84s|10.1|4d.
Average for above three days for 2 mos. 84s|11.1d.

The silver quotations to day for cash and two months' delivery are each 3|16d above those fixed a week ago.

Sir Brajendranath Seal, Vice Chancellor, Mysore University has been given an year's extension of service from December next.

Quite a pleasant scene was enacted at the Calcutta High Court Criminal Bench *presided over by Justices* Messrs. C. C. Ghose and Camniade, when the suggestion of Justice Mr. Ghose "Shake hands, be *friends and go home" was literally taken* up and the Professor complainant and accused police officers left the court room smiling, the professor forgetting his grievances and the police officers regretting for their alleged excesses.—Free Press.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay 6th May 27.

Description.	Spot 5-5-27	prices. 28-4-27
Bengals F. G. ..	279	276
S/Punjab F. G. ..	276	273
Rajputana F. G. ..	279	276
Broach F. G. ..	314	307
P/American F. G ..	324	317
Kadi/Viramgaum F. G.	323	316
Dholleras F. G. ..	318	311
Kalagin F. G. ..	..	311
Surat F. G. ..	359	357
Navsari F. G. ..	374	372
Oomra Fine ..	298	290
C. P. No. 1 Fine ..	310	302
C. P. No. 2 Fine ..	304	296
Khandesh F. G. ..	288	282
Muttia F. G. ..	286	280
Southerns Gd. ..	322	..
Bijapore Gd. ..	317	..
Bagalkote Gd. ..	332	..
Compta Gd. ..	344	338
Cambodias Gd. ..	372	..

Hedge Contracts	Futures. 5-5-27	28-4-27	S. Rates. 6-5-27
Bengals May	278	276	282
July	..	..	282 nominal
Dec/Jan'28	279	..	280
Broach April/May	312	304	313
July/Aug	316	308	318
April/May '28	320	..	322
Oomra F./May	297	290	299
July	301	295	302
Dec/Jan'28	302	..	303
Southern May|June	320	..	320

Receipts for the week ending 5th May.

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	1356	7190
Oomras	10398	11801
Dholleras	3240	8540
Broach	21873	727
Southerns	4228	17312
Persians	..	665
Americans	..	523
Egyptians	278	..
E. Africans	4587	1186
Other sorts		543
Total	45960	48487

Exports for the week ending 5 th May Bales

United Kingdom	610
Continent	3536
China	8200
Japan	
Coast Ports	
Total	12346

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	835
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	34050
Total	34885

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 5th May.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2470508	2839946	3017663	2952230	3077663

Exports from 1st Sept. to 5th March.

	1926-27	1925-26
United Kingdom ..	6968	38001
Continent	248470	397191
China	161112	321689
Japan	1 17458	1110949
Coast Ports	15819	20778
U. S. A.	726	1450
Total	145 453	1890508

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	38822	131141	97480
Continent ..	454190	790064	541355
China	212678	160193	310736
Japan	1185123	1097259	1345912
U. S. A. ..	16782	47019	43065
Coast Ports ..	9329	..	..
Total	1916924	2225676	2338548

Total exports by rail 1st Spt. 1926 to 5th May 1927 89,403 bales. Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 5th May 1927 65 ,570 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 5th May 1927.....669, 481 Bales

WHEAT & SEEDS

Messrs. The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld., Commission Agents in their daily quotations state:—

MUKTSAR, (Punjab), May 6.

Wheat Har	4 9 6
Wheat Bhadan	4 11 3
Wheat Asuj	4 13 3
Gram Jeth	3 9 9
Gram Har	3 11 0
Gram Asuj	3 14 3
Barley Jeth	3 5 9
Rapeseeds Baisakh	—
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 11 0
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8 4 9
Cottonseeds Jeth	3 15 3
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4 4 6

READY.

New Wheat	4 4 0 to 5 0 0
New Gram	3 9 0 to 3 12 0
New Barley	3 6 3
Rapeseeds	7 6 0 to 7 12 0
Cottonseeds	3 14 6

Market Arrival:—

Wheat	2,000 mds.
Gram	*500 mds.*
Barley	400 mds.
Rapeseeds	200 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

(Continued from colum 6)

cases poisonous, 1742 drms, 50 1|2 drums, 100 brls, 10 1|2 brls and 4351 cases lubricating oil, *12 bdles auto springs,* 128 bales scrap leather, 134 drums and 80 brls dye stuff, 4300 bales cotton, 242 bars silver, 10 cases butter colour, 10 cases shurus, 108 boxes and 56 cases lighting textures, 13 reels insulating material, 219 bales cotton rags, 30 cases evaporated milk, 32 cases varnish.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May. 7.

S S Simedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
S S Dalgoma, Johnston, London.
S S Vita, Dame, Karachi.
S S Chakla, Woollatt, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

May 9.

S S British Merchant, Dormasd, Abadan.
S S City of Benares, Anderson, Dunkirk.
S S Shuja, Lock, Jeddah.

LOADING.

May 7.

Steamer Garada for Rangoon.
Steamer Morocco for Hull.

S S Simedagon: The I B P Co.'s steamer Shimedagon arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Dalgoma: The M M Co.'s steamer Dalgoma, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London with a general cargo.

S S Vita: The B I S N Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Merchant: The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Merchant sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour or Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S City of Benares: The K N Co.'s steamer City of Benares sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

The Turner Morrison Co.'s steamer Sheja, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1435 pilgrims.

EXPORTS.

May 7.

S S Pilsna for Venice: 440 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co, 470 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Piraeus: 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Trieste: 220 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co., 30 cwt gum olibanum Y Mossabhoy, 560 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Famagusta: 44 bales cotton yarn S J David and Co. Ltd.

S S Trifels for Antwerp: 17 bales hemp B Ruiya and Co., 63 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 111 bales cotton fly M Narotamdas.

For Hamburg: 1000 cwt myrabollams J Moolchand and Co., 110 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 5 bales raw cotton W Latham and Co., 205 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd., 110 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Rotterdham: 283 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool: 46 bales wool raw C Ramsaroop, 101 bales wool raw D Kundenmall, 1500 cwt linseed oil cakes R J Danner and Co., 17 bales wool raw Bombay Co., 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co., 2 bales cotton prints J S Pimenta, 162 cwt condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons., 17 bales wool raw W Latham and Co., 129 bales wool raw Bombay Co. Ltd., 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 54 bales wool raw M Motilal, 11 bales cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co., 78 bales wool raw C Ganshamdas.

For Marseilles: 120 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 500 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros. 218 cwt mustardseed Tamboli Co.

For Glasgow: 5 bales cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton waste Sundarlal and Co.

S S Domala for Antwerp: 500 cwt groundnuts K M Nathoo, 50 bales cotton Tamboli and Co., 100 bales hemp S Paramanand, 375 cwt groundnut oil cakes Joseph Travers and Sons, 110 bales raw cotton Bombay Co Ltd., 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 220 bales raw cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Hull: 11700 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Morocco for Hull: 9380 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

For Venice: 13997 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona: 10 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co. 400 bales cotton raw E Spineer and Co., 300 bales cotton Raw L. Dreyfus and Co.

For Middlesbro: 1500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

For Havre: 300 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 1800 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

S S Nippon for Marseilles: 1500 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Co, Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe: 300 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Hongkong: 20 cwt buffalo pickers D H Barocha.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong: 50 bdles gum hysabol R H M Mowjee, 30 cwt jardalloo N C Bhesania and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 7.

S S Kasenga from New York. Agents:—F F Campbell and Co:—10 cases confectionery, 18 boxes el. batteries, 34 cases harmless medicines, 12 pkgs asparagus, 25 pkgs canned salmon, 21 boxes and 57 cases auto parts, 25 bags dextrine, 144 pkgs hurricane lanterns, 16 brls lubricating grease, 69 cases fancy soap, 15 cases antiphlostical, 760 bales old newspapers, 210 cases and 67 bales cotton remnants, 40 cases ango oil, 250 bags corn sugar, 390 bags corn starch, 600 boxes tin plates, 25 cases toilet soap, 8 cases face cream, 9 cases icecream freezers 18 cases iron wood screws, 62 pkgs glyco thymoline, 44 cases files, 25 cases motor truck chassis, 10 cases tyre cassings, 15 cases photo film, 12 cases vaseline, 25 cases medicines and toilet preparations 10 cases dry milk, 12 cases zinc sheets, 10 cases canvas shoes, 50 cases typewriters, 20 drum dyes, 14 cases blotting paper, 73 drums asphaltum, 168

(Continued In Clumn 5.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, May 7.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 127 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol 4.85 13/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.26.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 91.85.
London—Berlin Marks 20.50.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 7.

3 months 3 11/16 per cent.
6 months 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England 4 1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 6.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 19-1|8
Hongkong and Shanking Bank (London Register)	£114-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-1|2
National Bank	£ 48-7|8
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1|2
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£ 87-1|2
Conversion Loan	£ 77
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent	£103-1|4
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent	£ 58
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 61
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 71
Consols	£ 55-1|2
War Loan 5 per cent	£100-5|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 91-5|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 7.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3 21/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T Berlin on London	20.50
T T Amsterdam on London	12.14
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	27.50
T T Milan on London	91.60
T T Berne on London	25.26
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.06

LINSEED.

London, May 7.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
May/June shipment value £18:5.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June/July shipment value £18:5.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton.—
May/June shipment quoted £16.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
May/Aug shipment offered £19.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery buyers 31/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery Buyers. 32/9.

London, May 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loan 3 1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, May 6.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports	109,000
Exports to Great Britain	44,000
Exports to France and Continent	126,000
Exports to Japan	46,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,932,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Interior Towns	785,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 6.

	Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	3,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	81,000
Total Cotton Imports	27,000
Total Cotton Stocks	1,546,000
Actual Week's Sales	51,150

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, May 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot):—15-9|16.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 6.

Demand Bills 485.50

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May7

July	15.86
October	16.14
December	16.31
January	16.37
March	16.55
Middling Spot	15.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York May 7

May	15.63
July	15.85
Middling Spot	15.57

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 7

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7

May	8.57	8.47
June		8.49
July	8.65	8.56
August		8.58
September		8.60
October	8.70	8.62
November		8.63
December		8.62
January	8.74	8.68
February		8.69
March	8.81	8.73
April		8.54
May		8.74
Middling Spot		8.87

SALES.

Liverpool, May 7

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	12,000 "
Sales on Speculation	300 "
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7

Scinde Good	7.00
Scinde Fully Good	7.20
Scinde Fine	7.40
Bengal Good	7.00
Bengal Fully Good	7.20
Bengal Fine	7.40
Oomra Good	7.40
Oomra Fully Good	7.65
Oomra Fine	7.90
Broach Good	7.40
Broach Fully Good	7.70
Broach Fine	8.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, May 7.

May	15.47
June	15.57
July	15.67
August	15.69
September	15.77
October	15.85
November	15.80
December	15.90
January	15.85
February	15.85
March	15.85
April	15.85
May	15.90
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	16.30

LONDON SILVER.

London May 7

Silver:—Very Quiet.

Spot	25- 7/8
Forward	25-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London May 7

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. ..£4-4-11

LONDON RUBBER.

London May 7

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot 1/7-3/4 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot..1/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot ..1/7-3/4 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot ..1/8 Sellers

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 7.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. —
May/June shipment quoted 53/6.
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
May/June shipment quoted 54/6.
Wheat, Australian.—
May/June shipment sellers 56 .
Wheat Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment value 55.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 7.

Cottonseed Bombay.—
May/June shipment offered £9:2:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment offerent £18:2:6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
May/June shipment quoted £20:7:6.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	60

NEW YORK.

New York, May 6.

NEW YORK, 10.30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	15.68
July	15.87
October	16.15

NEW YORK, NOON CALL:—

May	15.64
July	15.87
October	16.17

NEW ORLEANS, 9 A.M.:—

May	15.65
July	15.85

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN.—Tone strong. Weather un favourable. Trade buying.

LOCAL.—Undertone strong. Offices sold. Local operators bought.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received to-day the following cables:—

New York.—May highest 15.78. Lowest 15.60. Spot 16.00+20.

Liverpool 9.20 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall central belt. Weather cooler.

8-40 p.m.—Liverpool Market advanced on call sales. Heavy rains in the central belt.

"Trade buying easily absorbing realizing, weather generally unfavourable. Outlook justifies higher market."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cables under date 7th as under:—

"Weather continues mostly unfavourable."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, May 7.

Yesterday the New York Market opened firm prices showing an advance of 10 points. First our market advanced due to trade buying then, declined by the selling of the realizers; but again went high by the bulls buying and closed firm 18 to 21 points high. Spot Cotton registered an improvement of 20 points.

Weather continues unfavourable. Selling is easily absorbed by the trade buying and the bulls.

Looking at the circumstances we hold the same opinion. The present firmness of the market is not hollow but the present situation is such that the market has to improve further.

LOCAL.

Bombay, May 7.

Following an advance in the New York futures our market Broach July/Aug 1927 delivery opened at Rs. 324. Commission Houses were sellers. The local operators were free buyers to-day and the market advanced to 327 1/2 and closed at Rs. 323 1-4.

At Sewri Messrs. Gosho and the Tarwala were sellers. The Market closed at Rs. 323 1/4

MARWARI BAZAR.

	Op.	Hi.	L.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	319	322 1/2	319	321
July/Aug	324	327 1/2	324	326
May 1928	329	332	329	331
Oomra				
Apl/May	308	305	303	304
July/Aug	306	308	306	307
Dec/Jan	307	311	307	310
Bengal				
May	288	290	288	289

SEWRI BAZAR.

Bombay, May 7.

	Op.	Hi.	L.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	318	321	319	319
July/Aug	323 1/4	325	323	323 1/2
May 1928	328	330	328	328
Oomra				
Apl/May	301	303	301	299 1/2
July/Aug	304	306	304	306
DecOJan	307	309	307	312
Bengal				
May	286	288	286	288

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 7.

200	G. G. Kesha	Barwah	308
100	G. G. Kesha	Muthia	301
100	Yardhman Bros.	Bengal	295
100	Ozoburin	Akola	306
100	Japan T. Co.	Harsad	306
100	Japan T. Co.	Arvi	311
100	Japan T. Co.	Bhopal	307
100	Japan T. Co.	Piparia	309
100	Japan T. Co.	Amraoti	309
100	A. Damodar	Broach	330
100	Ralli Bros.	Berar	307 1/2

(Room was closed.)

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 7

			Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	295	
"	Fine	"	290	
"	F.G.	"	285	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	290	
"	F.G.	"	282/5	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	320	
Nagpur		"	320	
Yeotmal		"	312	
Arvi		"	310/14	
Amraoti		"	305/7	
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	305/7	
Mulkapur	"	"	300/3	
Khandesh	"	"	300/3	
Muthia	Fine	"	2 5	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"	307/10	
Purna	Average	"	300/5	
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	305	
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	305	
Burwah Sanavad			305	
Broach	Fine M.G.	"	325/8	325 May
Westerns	Good H G		305/10	May June+15
Cambodia	Fine F G			
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	..	335/40	
Compta	F.G.M.G.		340/42	+34/5 May June+30/1
Dhollera				May+14 June+8/9
Kadi/Viramgam				May+14

THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION DEVELOPES INTO STORM

SIMLA, May 7.

The depression in the Bay is rapidly moving North-eastwards and has developed into a storm with centre about three-hundred miles South-west of Akyab. It has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Central Burma and along Arakan Coast with a few falls in Assam and Bengal. The western disturbance has given local rain in extreme North.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon and Bassein half an inch; Diamond Island one; Toungoo two; Kyaukpyu six; Akyab three quarters; Minbu three; Yamethin one; Maymyo a half; Dhubri, Cherrapunji and Jalpaiguri one; Rawalpindi a half; Dalhousie a quarter; Murree one and a half; Srinagar three quarters; Sonamarg and Cherat a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in North Burma, Southeast Bengal and Assam and a decrease in extreme North.—A. P.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 6.

Copper, English Best Selected	£ 60-3|8
Copper Braziers	£ 71
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brans	£25-3 4

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 7

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3,07,491	2,87,979	
Central India	407	2,73,797	3,51,839
Barsi and Nagar	148	1,86,754	2,03,707
Hyderabad-Gaorani	110	66,275	72,098
Berar	371	5,47,124	4,60,708
Central Provinces	205	2,24,426	2,37,759
Total Oomras	1,241	16,05,671	16,14,068
Dholera	502	1,32,961	2,20,157
N.W. Provinces		54,477	1,27,677
Rajputana	141	46,351	96,481
Sind-Punjab	158	1,12,765	2,78,466
Broach	4,301	1,81,501	3,08,726
Coompta & Dharwar	1,072	72,761	70,665
Westerns-Northerns	361	33,338	50,439
Cocoanada		403	1,604
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		12,159	17,474
Persian		3,797	3,666
American		1,70,711	3,367
Egyptian and African	844	52,189	50,565
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	8,620	24,79,128	28,46,520

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 5th May.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	3,266	2,56,064	4,37,192
Japan & China	11,900	11,78,570	14,33,638
Coast Ports		15,819	20,778
Up-country by Rail		89,403	64,963
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		34,885	43,212
Total	15,166	15,74,741	19,98,783

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sir Cecil Walsh and Justice Mr. Iqubal Ahmad of the Allahabad High Court disposed of the murder appeal from Kumaon in which three people had been sentenced to death on charge of dacoity and murder. Their Lordships held that the evidence was not strong enough to convict them of the offence and acquitted them.—Free Press.

In the Rangoon High Court on Friday an application by Messrs. Mooljee Dharsi & Co. for execution by arrest of decree for Rs. 1,980,000 obtained by them against Mr. M. E. Moolla in connection with certain rice transactions was dismissed, his Lordship issuing certain directions to be fulfilled by the defendant.—Free Press.

The Jain Sangha of Patan led by Seth Nagindas Karamchand returned on Friday morning by a special train from Junagadh after a journey of four months on foot throughout Cutch and Kathiwad.—A.P.

HYDERABAD (SIND), May 6.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality has sent circulars to presidents of local bodies in Sindh inviting their opinion upon a conference of the representatives of the local bodies.—Free Press.

The fifth session of the Belgaum District Depressed Classes Conference will be held on the 15th instant at Gavnal in Hukeri Taluk under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Angdi. The Conference will mainly consider the question of secondary education of the depressed classes and will consider what improvements are possible as regards *vatans* of mahars in the districts.—Free Press.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, May 7.

Mill shares opened firm and improved 3 to 4 points but at the close bulls have unloaded some shares and hence eased points but the under tone was healthy.

We quote:—Fazal 960, B. Dyeing 950, Pearl 617/8, Crescent 226/4, Century 451/4, Nagpur 542/8, Swadeshi 555, Finlay 160, Swan 167/8, Colaba 160, Simplex 205, Indore 392/8, Tata Def. 222/8, Tta Ord. 65/8, Tata Hydro 1973/12, Tram 143/2, Burma 696/4 Alcock 307/8, Burma New 216/4.

LOCAL BANKS.

	Paid up	Last Div	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1482	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	4	2

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi	10	..	27	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	203	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	187	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	675	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	86	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	685	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	216	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	14

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	855	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	143	2
Bombay Tramways P...	50	3-8	67	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1073	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	585	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	852	8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	530	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	307	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	696	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	216	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	15
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	110	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	136	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	94	8
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	222	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	65	8
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	41	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	2
New India	25	..	24	4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	375	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	950	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Broach Fine Counts	50	..	75	
Century	100	10y	451	4
Central India O.	100	16	542	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	160	
Crescent	100	4	226	4
Curimbhoy	250	..	260	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..	1-4	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	311	4
Edward Sasson	200	nil	151	4
Elphinstone O.	700	..	24	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	960	
Finlay	1,000	..	160	
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	251	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	392	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	118	12
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500		1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	152	8
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	332	8
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	617	8
Poenix	100	10	447	8
Premier	100	..	13	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8850	
Simplex	100	..	205	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500	..	555	
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	101	4
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					430	
Bombay Cotton					375	
Bombay Dyeing	953	12	955	950	950	
Century	451	4	451	4	450	451 4
Central India					542	8
Colaba Land					160	
Crescent					226	4
Edward Sassoon					151	4
Fazulbhoy	961		4963	4	960	960
Finlays					160	
Globe					42	8
Gokak					142	8
Indian Bleaching					251	4
Indore Malwa					392	8
Kohinoor					1177	8
Madhowjee					152	8
Mathuradas					80	
Meyer Sassoon					100	
Mysore					132	8
New Great					350	
Pearl	621	4	621	4	616	4 617 8
Pabany					311	4
Phoenix					447	8
Simplex					205	
Swadeshi					555	
Swan Mills					167	8
Tata Mills					101	4
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.					79	1
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.					108	4 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 7.

2 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|14.
4 per cent Loan due 1830/70 Rs. 89/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 109/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/4.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1958 Rs. 112|10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 108/8

Forward rates. Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 79 1945055 Rs. 108/4.
Tone of Market.—Weak.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London May 7

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
June, per Cwt, 16/6
July/Sept, per Cwt. 16/4-1/2
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 16/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 16/6-1/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/7

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 10.

Tea-party in celebration of H. H. Aga Khan's birthday, Willingdon Sports Club, 6-15 p.m.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-15 p.m.

Call-sign 2 F. V. Wavelegth 387 metres.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union the Meeting of the Parel Workshop people will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the open place behind the Damodhar Thakersey Hall.

FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS DISPENSARY.

In the above free Dispensary the total number of patients treated in the month of April 1927 was 1838 of which 1149 were males 244 females and 445 children. The dispensary is open to all communities every day at 10-30 to 1-30 at noon, and 5 to 7 p.m.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Small-pox" to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Abdul Jewaji Lokhandwala's Chawl, Bapti Road.

"DRIVING INDIA TO DEVOLT.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a Public Lecture at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday the 12th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. B.F. Bharucha will speak on "Driving India to Revit. Warning to Government and Leaders and Earnest Appeal to Youngsters," when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

The Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary of the Medical Relief League Bombay has been opened to the public and in the evening from 5th instant. The hours in the morning are from 8 to 10 a.m. and in the evening from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. S. G. Kubal attends in the morning while Dr. Rayakar, in the evening. The dispensary locates in the Khatao Terrace Government Gate Road Parel just behind Morarjee Gokuldas Hill, near Parel Post Office.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

According to a resolution passed in the 3rd Annual General Meeting of the Mutual Helping Society, enlistment of volunteers has been started for the purpose of helping the poor in Bombay during their illness, to start night schools to give them instructions in cleanliness and to try to dessuade them from harmful drinks. Persons having a liking to this sort of social work are required to get themselves enlisted at the office of the Society 226 Charni Road Girgaon.

BAND AT SIR P. M. METHA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—(1) March "Euterpe" Clarke; (2) Section "Princess Charming" Sir? may; (3) Londonderry Air-Old Irish O'Connor-Morris; (4) Ballet Music "Faust" Gounod; (5) Song "Eleanore" Colleridge-Taylor; (6) Selection "Sunny" Kern; (7) Valse "Luna" Lincke; (8) Potpouri "Melodious Memories" Finck; (9) Finale "My Carmenita" Duromo.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Shivaji Tercentenary celebrations to-day (Monday) at the Congress House will include the following items in the programme.

Prof. Nakade's Naikala at 6 p.m.
Mr. Laxmanrao Chavan will play on "Satar" at 7 p.m.
"Bhavani Talwar" iwll be staged by the boys and girls of Bal. Mandal.

TURKEY'S WESTERNISM.

UNDER EXPERT ADVICE.

It is interesting to note the awakening of a more forward movement in certain States in the Near East. The introduction of more Western methods, says "The Near East and India" has for some time been considered; and with the greater facilities for inter-communication now available together with a better political understanding, the seed so long sown is beginning to bear fruit. Foreign alarms and excursions, nevertheless, still seem to disturb the insecure conditions and to prevent a future and more speedy realisation.

Turkey has been turning her attention to setting her house in order, and has to dig deep to the most primitive foundations. The Government has at last realised the necessity of expert advice, and *L'Echo de Turquie* tells us that an economic Council is in process of formation and will advise the Government on the subject on internal development. By this means the effort will be made and much be done to obviate the waste of Turkey's mineral resources, and so to place her in a better economic position. Again, in her municipal reform, a remarkable thing has occurred, in that women will in future be eligible as members of the Pacfectorial Council. Such a clause is significant of Turkey's attempt to emulate the West.

WORKMEN'S GALA DAY

SHIVAJI CELEBRATIONS

HUGE, PROCESSION IN PAREL LOCALITY

Unprecedented scenes of wild enthusiasm among the working classes of Bombay were witnessed on Sunday evening when, under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha, Chinchpokli branch a huge procession of about fifteen thousand Hindus most of them industrial workers of the non-Brahmin classes—moved through the main roads in the northern parts of the city to celebrate the sixth day of the Shivaji Tercentenary week. The manly denial of the Tercentenary Committee to agree to the restrictions ordered b ythe Commissioner of Police for the procession proposed for Tuesday last induced the leaders of the Chinchpokli Hindu Sabha to start a procession which came off successfully, of course not without the assistance of the police.

POLICE PRECAMTIONS.

The procession which was headed by Dr. Surendra Nath Saluke Mr. G. L. Kohl and others started from Shri Laxminarayan Temple at Chinchpokli at about 5 p.m. and was accompained by a number of musical parties, and Indian Band. A posse of Police Constables with half a dozen Officers and Sergeants remained with the processions throughout while all along the route prescribed for the procession special Police Constables were placed. Miniature elephants and horses with Shri Shivaji Maharaj haraj seated on them were carried in the procession in bullock carts while Dand Patta and lathis—the playing of which was, it may be recalled, prohibited in the proposed procession of the 3rd instant by the Commissioner of Police,—were played at intervals in the course of the procession.

CASES OF STONE THROWING.

Leaving Shri Laxminarayan temple at about 5 p.m. the procession moved along Arthur Road and took a turn on the Delisle Road. When it passed the Development Chawls at Delisle Road, two or three of the processionists were injured with stones which were pelted from some unknown quarter. The huge crowd was growing excited at this but thanks to the the efforts of the leaders of the procession and the police officers, nothing untoward happened and the gathering passed on to Parbhadevi Road. As they passed on the crowd began to swell and loud cries of 'Shri Shivaji Maharajki Jai' and 'Hindu Mahasabhaki Jai' were heard every moment. At a distance of every few yards the procession stopped and the youths displayed their skill on Dundpatta and Lathi. On arriving at Cadell Road, the processionists saluted the 'Bhagwa Fenda' and moving on to Sajani and Elphinstone Roads, they reached the Damodar Thakersey Hall, the terminus station for the procession late at night. Such enthusiasm among the working and backward classes of the city were never witnessed before and hardly ever had such a huge congregation moved in a procession before this to celebrate the birthday of a national hero. At the Damodar Thakersey Hall feats of physical culture and athletic sports were displayed on Sunday when Mr. M. R. Jaykar presided.

LABOURERS' CELEBRATION.

A huge crowd of mill-workers gathered at Ghorupdeo to celebrate the Shivaji Utsav. Messrs. Spratt, Annashastri Sathe, Nimbkar, Joglekar and Mayekar addressed the gathering A drama on Shivaji's life, written specially by Mr. D. M. Deshpande, was also staged.

STUDENTS' HOMAGE TO SHIVAJI

Under the auspices of the "My Night School Shivaji Tercentenary Celebration Committee" a crowded meeting was held at the school's premises on Saturday night to celebrate the fifth day of the Tercentenary week. Mr. S. K. Patil of "The Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Donde of the "Social Service League" made very interesting speeches on the life of Shivaji while Mr. P. G. Kanekar, the Editor of the "Samaj-Sevak" presided. The programme was a very elaborate one and included items like singing cradle songs of Shivaji and others.

ONE OF THE GREATEST GENERALS.

In a vigorous speech Mr. Patil compared Shree Shivaji with Hannibal, Alexander, Caesar, Fredrick and Napoleon, the world's peerless Generals, and showed that no virtue of generalship was Shivaji inferior to any of them. The speaker admitted that given greater publicity and wider scope Shivaji would have surely found his place among world's greatest generals.

CELEBRATIONS AT CUTCH MANDVI

Under the auspices of the 'Bandhu-Samaj' a public meeting of the citizens of Mandvi was held to celebrate the Tercentenary of shivaji Maharaj, on the 3rd inst. in Bhatia Mahajanwadi, under the presidentship of Pandit Shri Madhavsharma, when speeches befitting the occasion were delivered by Messrs. Motilal Laxmidas Joshi, Papatlal Bhanji, Dr. Ambaosanker, and Vora Anandlal.

Afterwards, members of the Bandhu Samaj Vyayamshala gave displays of 'Lathi' and physical feats.

The president then spoke of the valour and virtues of Shivaji and advised those who were present to be members of the Bandhu Samaj and to send their children to the Vyayamshala.

CONCLUDING PROGRAMME

To-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. the concluding programme of Shivaji Tercentenary will be celebrated under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Messrs. Khadilker, A. B. Kolhatker, B. G. Kher, Welker Savarker, Surve, Asavle, Pandit Dvijendranath and others will speak on the occasion. Place:—Damodar Thakarsey Hall, Parel (G. I. P.)

BALMANDAL.

The final day's function regarding the Shivaji Tercentenary celebration will come off to-day (Monday) under the auspices of the Balmandal of the Celebration Committee, at 7 p.m., in the premises of the Maratha High School, near Opera House when Shrimant Sardar C. S. Angre will preside.

NEW "CORNER" RULES.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

The following letter dated 7th May 1927 was addressed to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, regarding the new rules of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association framed by the Government:—

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the new rules of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association framed by the Government and recently published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

My Committee are surprised to find that in spite of their repeated protests, the rule dealing with "Corners" are incorporated in the new rules. My Committee have in their previous communications clearly expressed their views on the same. They would, therefore, simply reiterate what they have already said and urge the Government to remove the rules regarding corners from the newly drafted rules.

EUROPEAN MEMBERSHIP.

The second point to which my Committee would like to invite the attention of Government is the Rule providing that any European who has resided in the Bombay Presidency for 10 years is eligible for the membership of the Association. My Committee had in this connection suggested that no European who had not resided in the Bombay Presidency for 10 years and worked as an apprentice for 5 years with a certified Broker should be qualified for the membership of the Association. Under the new rule, any European who may have merely resided in the Bombay Presidency for 10 years and done any business or worked in any capacity can legitimately claim to be a member of the Association. My Committee seriously object to such a rule being incorporated in the Rules and Regulations of the Association and respectfully urge the Government to give effect to their suggestion regarding the qualification of foreigners for membership of the Association.

It is hoped that the Government of Bombay, in the light of these views of my Committee, will be pleased to amend the rules so as to bring them into conformity with popular demand.

NEJATI BEY'S TOUR.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION TO PROCEED RAPIDLY.

To Turkey, Nejati Bey has returned from his European tour, his mind full of ideas for reconstruction. Instructional courses for teachers have been started, and a programme to include work in all faculties and trades is in course of preparation. It is interesting to note remarks "the Near East and India" the stress laid on the necessity for physical culture, for which both Turkey and Roumania also trying to cultivate a taste.

The following is the comment in *La Republique* on the Turkish minister's visit over the name of Yunus Nady Bey:—

"After so many centuries of ignorace, prejudice and error, all those who are gifted with a grain of intelligence have finished by reansing that the West represents, without discussion, the ardent hearth of civilisation, the hearth which belongs to all humanity and can be the individual possession of no one . . . From the declaration of our Minister for Education we gather that Nejati Bey has returned from his tour convinced that we must appeal to European specialists and that we must send the largest number of students possible to Europe.

"The Minister is equally convinced of the necessity to ameliorate the conditions of those of our yung people who are studying in European at this time.

"We have had occasion, moreover, to mention here several times the precarious position of our young students, as much from the point of view of their daily life as of their method of work.

"Another idea which Nejati Bey brings us, a completely new idea and one which seems to be dear to him, is to start among us schools for all sorts of trades, a measure which practical daily life urges and to multiply these establishments as far as our means allow . . . .

"Thus we have learned with the greatest pleasure that our active Minister for Education, whose promptitude we all know, has already engaged an eminent Belgian specialist to develop as quickly as possible this very important work.

"All mothers and fathers must certainly be glad to hear Nejati Bey speak with such great ardour about physical training, such as is understood and carried out (to-day in Europe).

"The day is not far off when we shall have the great joy of at last seeing the end of the lamentable state into which the discussion of education has fallen.

"While pointing out how backward we are in the matter of fine arts, our Minister shows us a good and noble example of the way in which one must consider things as they do in Europe.

"Convinced of the enormous advantages which our country can draw from the precious notes of our Minister, we can but wish with all our hearts that the work of Nejati Bey may be as successful in practice."

THE A. I. C. C. MEETING.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ARRANGEMENTS

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee consideration was given to the resolutions of the Council of the Committee. These resolutions recommended, among others, to receive all the members of the All-India Congress Committee attending the forthcoming A.I.C.C.'s meeting at the Railway stations, to take those who desired to stay at the Congress House to that place and to make arrangements for those who wished to stay in hotels at their own cost. It was also recommended to provide refreshments to the members attending the meeting, to erect a pandal in the Congress House compound, to admit visitors on the payment of Rs. 2 for the session and Re 1 for Congress members on production of their membership certificates, to issue no complimentary tickets for entrance to the pandal to any body, to hand over to the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee not more than 25 complimentary tickets and to place sign board at important roads to direct the way to the Congress House. The Council had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,500 for these purposes, and the amount is to be spent as "emergency measure" provided for in the constitution.

The Committee after some discussion accepted its Council's recommendations.

The Committee also voted a sum of Rs. 101 to give a reception to Mr. S. A. Dange on his release from prison on the 23rd instant. The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday.

MR. S. A. DANGE.

Mr. S. A. Dange for whose reception a sum of Rs. 101 has been voted by the B.P.C.C., was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on 28-5-1923 under Section 121-A being alleged to be involved in a conspiracy case against the British Empire, which is now called the Cawnpore conspiracy case. Along with Mr. Dange, there were three others, viz., Mr. Muzafer Ahmed and Mr. Nalinee Gupta who have been released already, while Mr. Shaukat Usman is still in jail at Dehra Dun. Mr. Dange ordinarily should have been released next year, but earned good conduct remission to the extent of 362 days.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

TO BE REGISTERED UNDER [illegible] ACT

The first Annual General meeting of the Bombay Textile Labour Union was held at Madanpura and Kurla last week, under the prehidency of Mr. N. M. Joshi. It adopted the first annual report of the Union and an audited statement of accounts for the year 1926.

The following are office-bearers of the Union for the current year:— (1) President:—Mr. N. M. Joshi, (2) Vice-Presidents:—(1) Mr. F. J. Ginwala, (2) Mr. R. S. Asavale, (3) Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, (4) Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

It was also resolved that the Union shall be registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 as soon as it comes into force, and authorised the members (named at the meeting) to make an application to the authorities concerned for registration.

"STOP IT WITHOUT DELAY."

ADULTERATED GHEE IN MARKET

A letter has been sent by Mr. Damodar Nanji Metha and ten thousand others to the Bombay Municipal Corporation stating that vegetable ghee is imported into Bombay from Holland and other countries and that this product after being heated is adulterated with a small quantity of pure ghee and that then this stuff is freely sold as pure ghee; that thereby "the prospects of consumers of getting genuine ghee have greatly diminished;" that hundreds of merchants mix this vegetable product with genuine ghee within the Municipal limits and that it is highly injurious to public health and expressing a hope that the Corporation willl realize their grave responsibility in connection with this adulteration and stop it without delay.

"LEARNING TO LOVE" AT PATHE.

Most girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty are quite positive they know all there is to know about love. And most young swains of like age are only too willing to agree with them, and succumb to their wiles. Admitting this latter fact, then perhaps the flapper generation cannot be held totally responsible for its exaggerated ego. However, when youth passes to thirty and beyond the tinsel of flapperism ceases to charm and love takes on a deeper meaning. It is this contrast that forms the underlying current of thought in the wholly charming comedy, "Learning to Love," which Constance Talmadge brought to the screen of the Royal Opera House last evening. Constance, always piquantly alluring, daintily beautiful, is quite positive she is the young mistress of all of love's secrets.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jamkhandi at Government House Mahableshwar on Saturday.

'DEATH TO TRAITORS"

SENHOR MARTIN'S SUPPORTER ATTACKED

ELECTION SENSATION IN NOVA GOA

(From Our Correspondent.)

NOVA GOA, May 8.

A most cowardly attack was made last night on the house of Mr. Cornelio Silva, a supporter of Senhor Mariano Martins. Tumults at to-day's election at Calangute were feared; but none was prepared for the commission of outrages on harmless respectable citizens on the evening previous to the election day by violating private domicile. A Serenade was held in honour of Mr. Prazees, and the party was supported by the Sergeants specially recruited from Pangim and the local hooligans.

"DEATH TO TRAITORS."

The serenaders halted near Mr. Silva's house and amidst shouts of "death to traitors," some dozen rowdies entered the house, while others remained outside, and without the least provocation began abusing the inmates and attempted to drag out Mr. Silva. Messrs. Sales, Andrade, Gomes and Pereira, Members of the Legislative Council and Eles. bao De'Sa, who were his guests, had gone there to watch the electoral proceedings on behalf of Senhor Martins, whose representatives they are.

M. L. C.'S INSULTED.

Messrs. Da'Se Silva and another, who were roughly handled, managed to escape by fleeing for their lives and remaining in hiding till the house was guarded by police. Both Councillors were grossly insulted and threatened with revolvers. Meanwhile the Police Commandant Senhor Sequira, who investigated the matter personally late last night ordered a detachment of troops to be posted in the vicinity of the electoral assembly. The outrage has created a great sensation and further serious developments are erpected.

DAVIS CUP.

BAITAIN BEAT SWEDEN.

LONDON, April 7.

At Birmingham, Britain beat Sweden in the Davis Cup, Godfree and Gregory defeating Muller and Malmstorm in doubles to-day 4/6, 6/3, 6/1, 6/1.

S. AFRICA BEAT IRELAND.

At Dublin, South Africa beat Ireland in the Davis Cup, Condon and Raymond beating Mahony and Feldon 6/3, 6/2, 7/5. South Africa will meet Switzerland in the second round.

NO PLAY DUE TO RAIN.

Barcelona.—Owing to rain there was no play to-day in the Davis Cup contest, which was to have been begun between Spain and India.—Reuter's Special.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

NEWMAN RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP

London, May 7.

At Manchester, Newman retained the Professional Billiards Championship. Final Scores.—Newman 16,000, Davis 14,763. —Reuter.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 7.

The following are the closing scores in first-class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Surrey versus Hampshire at the Oval.—Surrey 439, (Hobbs 112, Shepherd 120, Jeacocke 55, Peach 77, Fender 53, Newman five for 123).

Essex versus Glamorgan at Leyton.—Glamorgan 437 for eight. (Bales 105, Walters 78, D. Davies 94 not out).

Warwick versus Lancashire at Birmingham.—Lancashire 229 for eight. (Hallows 20, Taylor 77, Green 68.)

Worcester versus Leicester at Worcester.—Worcester 148. (Jewel 53, Skelding four for 52). Leicester 133 for nine. (Shipman 52.)

Gloucester versus Yorkshire at Gloucester.—Gloucester 189. (Waddington five for 51). Yorkshire 130 for no wickets. (Sutcliffe 67 not out, Holmes 63 not out).

Notts versus Sussex at Nottingham.—Sussex 129. (Larwood seven for 36). Notts 152 for six.

Cambridge University versus Middlesex at Cambridge.—Cambridge 231. (Dawson 63, Durston four for 45) Middlesex 38 for no wickets.—Reuter's Special.

JUBILEE HANDICAP RESULTS

LONDON, May 7.

The Great Jubliee Handicap resulted as follows:—

Abbot's Speed First. Embargo Second, Finglas Third.—Reuter

RUNNERS IDENTICAL WITH PROBABLES.

Runners were identical with Probables. —Reuter's Special.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS OF H. H. AGA KHAN

A "Tea Party" will be held in honour or the Birthday celebrations of H. H. the Aga Khan tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Willingdon sports Club.

Another function to celebrate the birthday of H. H. the Aga Khan will be held on Wednesday (11th inst). by the Ismailia Society at Ismail Dossa Building, Dongri, at 9-30 p.m., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

FRATERNIZATION IN "CONGRESS HOUSE."

SUCCESSFUL COSMOPOLITAN DINNER

The Girgaon Congress Committee arranged a Cosmopolitan dinner on Sunday evening when about 150 men of various castes and creed joined in common fraternity under the national roof of the Congress House. There was no invitation to any distinguished guest out whoever paid annas five were welcome to purchase a ticket from the Hon. Secretaries and sit along with the other brethren. The menu was simple but substantial and consisted of Zumka, Bhakar, Onions and Butter.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, POONA.

ELECTION RESULTS

The following persons have been duly elected as Ordinary Fellows of the Senate of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, Poona, by the different electorates in the elections held last month:—

Patrons' electorate:—1. Mr. G. K. Gadgil, B. A., Bar-at-Law, Poona. 2. Prof. H. R. Diwekar, M. A. Hingne. 3. Prof. S. N. Chapekar, M. A., LL.B., Poona.

Educated Ladies' Electorate:—1. Mr. G. R. Deo, B. A., B.L., Nagpur. 2. Dr. Miss Krishanabai Kelavkar, L. M. & S., Kolhapur.

Graduates' Electorate:—Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Bombay.

General Electorate:—1. Prof. R. K. Lagu, M.A., Poona. 2. Prof. Y. D. Joshi, M.A, Surat. 3. Mr. Y. R. Date, B. A., LL.B., Poona.

NOCTURNAL PROWLERS DEFY POLICE.

HEAVY PUNISHMENTS.

Their Worships, Khan Sahib Cartay and Mr. Dimtimkar, Honorary Magistrates presided at Mazagaon Police Court on Saturday morning in the course of which a number of offenders, addicted to bad livelihood, received no quarter from their Worships.

One Mirjah was placed before the Court by Deputy Inspector Sampson of the Nagapada Police Station for using his stick freely on a nuber of innocent Bhayas at Foras Road on the night of Friday last. Sergeant Gardiner who happed to pass by, saw the accused trying to create a reign of ferror and went up to disarm him but the accused challenged even the majesty of the law. He was speedily disarmed, and as he had a bad record, the Court awarded him a month's hard as well as bound him over in the sum of Rs. 50 with one surety to keep the peace for a year. The accused declined to take his punishment with good grace and attempted to give the Court a good bit of his mind but was handcuffed and hurried away to his cell.

Patrolling about Abdul Rehman Street, a police constable noticed two men crouching in the doorway on Friday night. They were challenged by the constable and one of them whipped out a pen knife. Both were arrested. Their history disclosed their names as Siddick Abdul and Abdul Rehman, both having a good record of 9 previous convictions. They were awarded 3 months' hard apiece on the charge of lurking during night without giving a satisfactory explanation.

A similar sentence was awarded to another bad character Isuf Rasool who was found wandering about in the night by police patrols and lurking about premises. As he had a large list of previous convictions Their Worships held that he was a dangerous character and sentenced him to 3 months' imprisonment.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM & PHARMACEUTICALS LD.

The sixth annual meeting of Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., was held on Friday (29th ultimo) when the accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1926 were duly passed. The Chairman, Mr. F. Howard Oakley, in moving the adoption of the Balance Sheet submitted the sales records for the current year and drew attention to the confirmation they afforded to the Directors' report as to the marked progress in the Company's turnover.

He also announced the appointment of the Company as the Sole Distributing Agents for India and Burma of "T.C.P.", which he said was "a very high-grade product of the British Alkaloids, Ltd." He pointed out that although in a sense this product was a "patent" medicine, it was more strictly a scientific discovery forming a most perfect antiseptic and was held in the very highest esteem by the medical profession and used in all the English Hospitals. The real name "Trichlorophenyimethyliodosaliey" in H_2O signifies its chemical constitution and after attempting to pronounce it, the wisdom of adopting "T.C.P." as its popular name is apparent.

The Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. absorbing Rs. 29,930. It was resolved that Rs. 20,000 should be added to the Reserve Account making this Rs. 30,000, and Rs. 7,107/1 was carried forward to next year's accounts.

The Director Mr. F. H. Bowden, retired by rotation but as he was no longer resident in India it was resolved not to fill the vacancy.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY MAY 9, 1927.

THE KATHIAWAR PORTS.

The three special articles contributed to "The Chronicle" on the Kathiawar ports, by a person who has made a special study of the subject and knows in regard to it a good many of the hidden springs of action imperceptible to the man in the street, have taken a line of argument which was not quite strictly the point at issue as raised by the complaints of the merchants of Bombay. The latter, accuse the Kathiawar port authorities, expressly or by unmistakable innuendo, of smuggling, of a breach of faith in respect of solemn treaties and engagements; and it would be impossible for the high parties concerned not to take up this gauntlet flung at them. In the meanwhile, —and in the absence of a full, free, and open investigation into the matter—it would be unjust for an organ of public opinion to pronounce a judgment on the question at issue. But even so, the reflection cannot be avoided by any thoughtful person that accusations of this nature are more easy to hurl than to establish. Our contributor has, indeed, alluded to the highly objectionable behaviour of the British Customs authorities demanding a searching inspection of the books of account of the Kathiawar merchants. Even under the Income Tax Acts in British India, this extraordinary procedure is seldom,—very seldom,—followed by the authorities, owing to their just appreciation of the liability to misuse of such a procedure, and the consequent resentment that it cannot but provoke among the people. Had the Ruler of any Indian State insisted on such a measure on his own behalf, we should have had little hesitation in condemning it as a piece of high-handedness that would never be tolerated for an instant in British India; and we doubt not but that the merchants in British India would certainly resent most acutely any such abuse of authority unbacked by positive law. If the report of this outrageous behaviour in the Kathiawar States be true, it will be only one more proof of the utter helplessness of the Indian Princes even to protect their subjects against gratuitous outrages,—one more evidence of the complete disregard of all canons of decency in the British Government, when it comes to a question of the material interests of that body or of its subjects. But whether true or not, cases like this cannot but leave a most bitter taste behind them, that will not add, certainly, to the degree of friendliness prevailing between British India and the Indian States. The only means to a satisfactory solution is an early and exhaustive enquiry, which would result in proving or rebutting the reckless allegations now made against some of the Indian States, and suggesting at the same time ways and means of settling the matter once for all to the satisfaction of all concerned.

But though the special articles were not strictly on the issue of customs rebate or smuggling in some form or another, the points therein made deserve to be most carefully considered. India is an agricultural country, whose one great contingency is a failure of rainfall, in which event the country is faced with the direst calamity. If this is to be permanently remedied, the only way is to have a varied and widely distributed industry. The outlets for the products of Indian agriculture and industry need, for this reason, to be multiplied as much as possible, not concentrated so as to be as much profitable as possible to this or that body of merchants. The industrial development of the country on these lines, and the consequent growth of trade, are matters of the utmost moment to the whole of India. The new fiscal policy in British India, aiming at a moderate protection to suitable industries in the country, has not been taken exception to by such of the Indian States as are able to take a far-sighted view of the matter. But while they are in full sympathy with the principle of protectionist tariffs, they cannot but feel that they do not get their share, whether in meal or in malt, of the benefits resulting from the change in viewpoint. They are interested, immediately and directly, more for the consumer than for the producer. Their subjects have to pay the British rates of the Customs revenue, which are, moreover, not exclusively framed on the protectionist ideal. Revenue or productive duties are mixed up with protective duties on one and the same commodity; so that while the subjects of the Indian States importing through British Indian ports have to pay the revenue duties as well as protective tariffs of the British Indian Government, they have no possibility of sharing either in the resulting industrial awakening or in the improvement of their States' revenues leading to other projects of public improvements in their own territories. The States are, indeed, theoretically, free to start industries in their own territories protected by the tariff walls raised by the British and their own Governments. But neither in resources nor in capital appliances or human factor are the States quite so rich as the British Indian territories; and hence they find their theoretical freedom to develop industries in their own midst a mere name. They, or some of them, are, therefore, averse to joining the Indian Customs Union, in which every participant has to charge the same high or low level of duties that suits the senior partner,—British India. We cannot, indeed, entirely and unreservedly approve of this attitude, even though we can appreciate its genesis and understand its application. For, from the point of view of national solidarity and development, this aloofness from the common fiscal policy would necessarily be an obstacle to the rapid growth of industries in the country. The maritime States of India are, indeed, very few in number; and it is an unquestioned law of economics that a smaller unit trading with a larger one,—the Isle of Man trading with Great Britain, for example,—must necessarily lead to the advantage of the smaller unit, unless the larger one takes special measures against it. In India, however, the present-day complaints are not quite on this basis. If Kathiawar port merchants are able, as alleged, to undersell British merchants in British markets, surely the Indian consumer must be held to be gaining. We assume, of course, that the Kathiawar merchant is under the same customs conditions as the British Indian merchant. The former may nevertheless have more economic habits of work, and less grandiose expectations of gain, which will permit him to undersell in competition with his British Indian rivals. The latter will gain nothing in complaining about this; for, if they do not succeed in proving to the hilt the implications of their charge, they would only lose the sympathy of the consumer. Class consciousness is growing to an alarming extent, as we have remarked more than once before now, in the mercantile organisations like those domineering Bombay; but the further intensification of that consciousness so as to antagonise even the consuming element cannot but be considered deplorable. We have noticed already the painful consequences of the antipathy supposed to be existing between industrialised Bombay and the vegetating rest of India, in regard to the currency and exchange legislation of the last few months. Will not the Bombay merchants take heed, and first begin by setting their own house in order, by reducing those handicaps in the shape of their port dues and their railway ratings and their own scale of expenditure, so as to enable them the better to put up a good, fair, and honest fight? We shall have then no hesitation in supporting them with all the emphasis we can command against any unfair opposition they meet with in any part of India, from any authority in India.

WANTED: A ROADS POLICY.

Nothing strikes a visitor from Europe or America to this country more forcibly if he cares to tour in its rural hinterlands than the absence of passable roads except in the chief towns and the deplorable condition in which roads which are under the supervision of local bodies are allowed to continue from year's end to year's end so that they are practically impassable for motor transport. It is only on the grand trunk roads and some of the better kept provincial roads that motor transport is possible without grave risk to human life or temporary dislocation of traffic owing to the motor lorries coming to sudden grief in the middle of the road, a phenomenon not infrequently to be noticed on what are termed "Local Board roads". The fact is that the road development of India has not kept pace with its railway development. Yet we do not know of a better means of bringing rural India into close touch with the modernising spirit of the big towns than the provision of good roads.

What is wanted urgently in this country for the rapid development of communications is a well-thought out and co-ordinated All-India Roads policy. There have been proposals for the formation of a Roads Board under the aegis of the Central Government, but nothing appears to have been done in the direction except the expression of a wish that a Roads Board was a very great necessity. That it is imperative for the Central and Provincial Governments to consult together in the matter and make the necessary financial arrangements in order to release very large sums of money for district bodies to be spent upon roads development is clear from the fact that this means of communication is sure to be in far greater use and demand now that motor transport has already become popular as a comparatively cheap, effective and quick method of transit for passenger and light goods traffic. In the Bombay Presidency the popularity of motor transport has been extraordinarily rapid and it has proved a blessing to townships away from railways in securing a reliable method of communication with centres of political and business activity. To-day Poona and Nasik have come nearer each other by the establishment of a cross-country motor service. The Konkan area does not find itself isolated from the Deccan and Bombay during the monsoon as was the case in the days when the rattle of the motor lorry over the Ghats was an impossibility.

It is the duty of the State, therefore, to promote the rapid construction of metalled roads, and to encourage motor transport. How very little we have progressed in providing adequate means of communication to rural India can be gauged from the fact that the total length of roads in India, metalled and unmetalled, supported out of public funds is within a few miles of the total of roads, practically all metalled, in England, Scotland and Wales. This lack of an adequate provision of roads in India is well brought out in an interesting brochure published by the "Indian Roads and Transport Development Association". The objects of the new body, the establishment of which comes none too soon, are "to assist in the creation of a definite public opinion in favour of the development of roads and transport which will enable Provincial Governments and other public bodies to give effect to such development in a manner which is not now possible". The Association hopes that pressure from the Provincial Governments will lead to the creation of a central authority which will assist them in their provincial road development in much the same way as the Ministry of Transport in England assists local bodies in England. We hope the Association will soon grow in strength and influence and compel State attention to the necessity of spreading a network of metalled roads all over India which will reach its innermost rural recesses. A suggestion by the way, which the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association makes in regard to the provision of the public funds for the development of roads deserves close attention from Government. It points out to the expanding nature of the yield from the excise duty on petrol now levied at 4 annas per gallon and suggests that a loan, the interest and depreciation on which would be guaranteed by the proceeds of this duty, would produce a sum of money sufficient to provide the nucleus of income for a Central Roads Board.

ADVANCE INDIA.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

VII.*

With the province reconstructed on some intellegible basis of local homogeneity, the problem of provincial autonomy will be very considerably simplified. The origin of the very idea is an expression of despair. Pioneers of Indian political consciousness in the generation preceding ours regarded the effective participation of Indians in the highest councils of the supreme government in India as so utterly unthinkable that they held the road to real self-government of the people, by the people, through the people on the limited scale of the then existing provinces. The struggle between the centrifugal and centripetal forces had commenced, indeed, long before the political consciousness of the Indian people in the modern form was born. Provincial satraps had, for the sake of their own authority and prestige, strained nervously at the reins of control held by the supreme Government; the latter, even if unwilling always to apply the curb, was not averse to keeping the effective check upon provincial autocracy. Viceroys like Curzon applied the curb or the brake perhaps a trifle too rigidly to be quite acceptable; while Governors like Sydenham demanded a margin of freedom, conceived by the supreme Government to be inconsistent, not only with the prestige, integrity and authority of the Government of India, but also with the final responsibility for the entire administration of India, "vis-a-vis" the Secretary of State and the British Parliament, which rested on them. The alliance, under these circumstances, of the provincial autocrats with demagogic spokesmen in a common demand for more extensive powers of initiation as well as control by the Provincial Government gave a turn to the question, which it is safe to assert at this distance of time, was never intended by those who first mooted the question of provincail independence. With a slowly but steadily widening sphere of the provincial authority, we are brought to-day on the verge complete provincial autonomy for all local concerns, at any rate; and this is, therefore, the right psychological moment to review the possibilities for effective democracy inherent in this notion of provincial autonomy.

SCRAP DYARCHY.

Provincial autonomy, to be effective, must presuppose a degree of local cohesiveness, local homogeneity and integrity, which the existing provinces sadly lack. On provinces being reconstructed as suggested herein, that difficulty would be very much reduced. The Government of India must, of course, not be weakened under any consideration, in so far as the solidarity and integrity of India as a whole is concerned, whether we think of the domestic aspect of that authority for material and moral development of the people, or we consider the maintenance of the prestige of India amongst her neighbours and equals. But, subject to that consideration, the provinces may easily be made supreme arbiters of their own local concerns. The responsibility of the provincial Government must lie towards the people of the province, as the responsibility of the Government of India must lie towards the people of India as a whole, and not to any outside authority, whether it be the Government of India, or the Parliament of Great Britain. Hence the institution of Dyarchy must be scrapped altogether. Whether we consider that expedient as a sort of halfway house to complete responsibility, or a training ground during the novitiate of the people for the realisation of their complete sovereignty, it has fulfilled its mission. More than this can never be claimed for this device and less than that it would be unjust to ascribe to it. Whatever be the final judgment of history, divided responsibility in provincial affairs can now no longer be tolerated. The Executive Council must go, and be replaced by Ministries, responsible completely to the local legislative body. The absence of party system of the British type may seem to render peculiarly difficult the formation of Ministries on the British pattern on the Indian soil; but what of that? After all, the group system of party divisions, with the differentiae, shading into one another on imperceptible lines of demarcation, has been in operation everywhere outside Britain and her Dominions; and that has not proved particularly hostile to the working of responsible institutions. Duality of party divisions will, indeed, emerge, one feels confident, in this country as it has emerged elsewhere, on the lines of "those-who-have" against "those-who-have-not." But we shall have to pass through the ordeal of fire before we come to this, and exhaust our present dividing principles of a communal, racial or regional character. A graver difficulty in the way of a complete realisation of effective responsibility in the provinces is the ignorance of or unfamiliarity of the major portion of the electorate with the full implications of popular government through representative institutions and responsible ministries. But that, too, is a passing difficulty. A democracy will more easily realise its responsibility than an oligarchy or even an autocracy. The school-master will be sent abroad, with a wide and comprehensive mission, in forms often new and strange, which will, however, serve their purpose if they enlighten our masters regarding their own responsibilities. It has been already remarked, in this series, that political power to half-awake sovereign is apt to engender mischief; but besides that such a mischief is not utterly impossible to guard against, we can and should not be frightened by its terrors; for it, too, will be a passing "malaise". Responsibility teaches the use of responsibility. We must be content to blunder through to perfection.

RECONSTRUCTION OF FUNCTIONS.

Given enlightened electorates and complete responsibility for all local concerns, the functions of provincial Governments will have to be radically revised. The functions assigned to-day,—and, consequently, the resources set apart for the discharge of those functions,—indicate no clear, logical principle at work. It is an "ad hoc" division, suggested, in the main, by mere imitation; and where that fails, it is dictated by historical accidents, or administrative tradition or convenience. As we recast the boundaries, so we must reconstruct also the functions, of the provinces. They must have greater powers, no doubt. But the increase of powers must proceed on some clearly marked principle of national life and sentiment. To the Imperial Government must clearly be left all those functions concerned with affairs common to the entire country, e.g., its defence and its foreign affairs; its communications and transport system, in so far as these are common to the whole empire; its currency, weights and measures; its credit and general national development. Within these will be included all that is truly of national concern. Matters, also, which affect more than one province, e.g., irrigation from a river which flows through more than one province, cannot entirely be left to the provinces concerned, though, if the parties primarily concerned are able to agree among themselves, the supreme authority should never interfere merely for the sake of its prestige. Facilities may thus be inserted in the constitutional enactment which would permit of such understandings being arrived at by the provinces concerned; but provision must also be included whereby, if the provinces are unable to agree on such common or mutual interests the Government of India should be empowered to intervene in their joint interest. Matters, on the other hand which are purely provincial, or have a bearing on the general national well-being only by repercussion, should be absolutely provincial. These will include all the most important "nation-building departments"; and as their chiefs, or the Ministers will be made answerable to the people's representatives, who have also the complete power of the provincial purse, the people will become truly the architects of their own weal, or ...But the alternative we must not even think of.

AN INDIAN GOVERNOR.

The executive head of the Province,—the Governor—must follow the tendency of this change. He cannot remain merely an imperial officer, responsible to the Imperial Parliament. He must become the full viceregent of the King-emperor in name as in fact; i.e., he must become the provincial counterpart of the constitutional head of the State. He must not think himself to be the principal magistrate, or the chief executive authority; he is only the ornamental head of a provincial Government —we must cease to speak of "administration" as is the modern palance—who might as well be found amongst Indians as amongst non-Indians. But inasmuch as the spirit of the changes proposed here would be completely lost sight of if even the ornamental head of a province is sought among non-Indians, we should think it no more than an indisputable corrollary to all that has gone before to add that the Governor should be chosen from among eminent and experienced Indians on the advice, if not the election, of the local legislature.

Previous articles in the series appeared on April 2, 8, 11, 18, 25, 30 and May 3.

Notes of the Day.

The Right Man In The Right Place.

The Government of India have done well to put an end to the period of anxiety and suspense which has prevailed not only in India but in responsible sections of South African public life, by their announcement confirming the appointment of the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri as their first Agent in South Africa. Difficulties, which stood in the way of Mr. Sastri's accepting the appointment, have evidently been smoothed over. Mr. Sastri is anxious to be of service to his country, particularly at the time when the Royal Commission of Inquiry and Revision into Reforms visits India, but we suppose the immediate and invaluable services he can render to India by being in South Africa to help in working out the Indian Agreement will not prevent him later from being permitted a brief sojourn in this country when the Royal Commission is here. Mr. Sastri is so obviously the right man in the right place as India's first Agent in South Africa that it is unthinkable that any difficulties and restrictions will be placed in his way if he elects to stay away from South Africa for a brief period after having assisted the Hertzog Government in the difficult and initial stages of giving effect to the Indian Agreement.

First Step In Protection.

The United States of America are coming into line with the European Powers and are ready to practise the art of "protecting" others, entirely out of philanthropic motives. The Pacifists in America will look with grave misgiving upon the recent progress made by the Government of Mr. Coolidge in providing the country with a "protectorate" and behaving with the "ward" as England does with Egypt. Nicaragua is the land where American "protection" has begun to exercise its happy effects—for the American capitalists and Mr. Stimson, the American representative there, declares that Civil War is now ended and that a settlement is arrived at between the two factions. A peculiar feature of the settlement is that America's protege, General Diaz, whom the people of Nicaragua do not love but American capitalism does, wants a sufficient force of American marines to maintain order. Another feature of the settlement is that Mr. Stimson politely asks the anti-Diaz Party to give American forces the "custody of their arms." This is how peace has been brought about!

No Garlands, No 'Dalis', No Parties.

Quite a number of people in this country, belonging to what is termed in the vernacular Press "Dost, Bhagat and Company", the coteric of sycophants and place hunters who surround officialdom will feel that they are badly hit by the recent amendment on the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. No longer can Government servants accept except by previous permission public addresses or be entertained at public functions. There will be no more garlands, no more "dalis", and no more parties "in honour of" the Setting Sun and then the Rising Sun in our district towns. This is a welcome restriction because public entertainments to officials and also to Ministers have recently multiplied to such an extent as to have a positively demoralising effect upon those who bestow and, we are afraid, also upon those who receive these fulsome attentions. The Government of Madras have even gone further in their efforts to check this evil. They do not want Ministers to receive addresses in caskets of silver. But why should the prohibition apply to the ministerial part of the Dyarchy alone?

The Only Solution.

Mr. Rowntree, the "Chocolate King" has gathered quite accurate impressions from his recent tour in India, particularly about the psychology of the Indian people. We are "more sensitive and more responsive to kindliness" than many other people, Mr. Rowntree says and what the Viceroy, with that rare insight into the heart of the masses which helps him materially to study conditions in the country, told him about the positive distress an Indian audience feels when speakers are careless in their choice of words is equally true. But Mr. Rowntree's advice to his countrymen to send only the best men to India will prove only a small palliative even if it is acted upon. The best men, the kindliest men, the men with the best intentions, like Lord Irwin, for example, are in danger of either ultimately becoming the tools of the system of administration in India or of coming to think in conformity with its views. The only remedy for India's ills is to change the system radically so that the people have complete control over the management of their own affairs. Englishmen and women, who help them in achieving that end, win their love and confidence in a manner which remains a mystery to those who still cling to the soulless, irresponsive bureaucratic system as the only safe Government for India.

"PLAYING THE FOOL WITH DEMOCRACY."

INDIAN NAVY-EVASION OF DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION.

LABOUR'S POINTED THRUST AT GOVERNMENT.

"NO NAVY WITHOUT CONTROL" CAMPAIGN NEEDED.

LONDON, April 19.

An Indian publicist now in London writes to the Free Press of India:—

I have followed closely the debates in the House of Commons on the Indian Navy Bill. The cabled summaries and the debates and the Press comments that I have seen in the Indian papers to hand so far show that there is yet not a correct appreciation of the full implications of the Bill. It is a common place that the ignorance prevailing in Parliamentary Circles in regard to Indian affairs is colossal. But after studying the opposition speeches on the Royal Indian Navy Bill as recorded by the Hansard and comparing them with the Indian comments, I think it but just to say that in the particular case the average Labour Member of Parliament has more correct appreciation of the far-reaching effects of the Bill than the average Indian publicist. There is a simple explanation for it. The knowledge in British Labour Circles is not due to so much increased study of Indian Affairs as to the Royal Indian Navy Bill being but a part of the Imperial exploitation scheme which is really to the British Labour a domestic issue. It is a coincidence that Labour view is adapted to Indian aspirations and nationalist India would do well to make the most of it which explains the object of my letter.—

"REUTER'S" TELEGRAMS "MISLEADING."

It is a stout opposition that the Labour Party put forward to the Royal Indian Navy Bill. It arrayed a number of well-informed speakers who contested everyone of the assumptions gratuitously made by Earl Winterton and in the division on the second reading mustered as many as 117 votes against Government's 245 which is not a discouraging record at all. The speakers on the opposition side on the second reading were Mr. Ammon, Lt. Commander Kenworthy, Col. Wedgewood, Mr. Pethwick Lawrence, Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Scurr. In view of the searching criticisms levelled on the bill by the Opposition speakers and the desirability of wide publicity to them in India, I give below a brief resume of the main points of arguments of the Opposition on the second reading of the bill. I may say in passing that it is a great national loss that there should be no machinery for the supply of authentic information on Indian affairs to British students of Indian affairs and for posting Indian opinion with authentic information regarding the trend of British opinion on questions of Indian importance. Reuter's telegrams are no reliable guides at all; they are often misleading.

WINTERTON'S SPEECH IN COMMONS

Coming to the discussion on the Royal Indian Navy Bill, what Earl Winterton told the House was: In 1862, the Royal Indian Marine which was intended to be a non-combatant force undertook the Naval Defence of India. By the Act of Parliament of 1884, it was made permissible to incorporate the personnel and the vessels of the Royal Indian Marine in the Royal Navy in times of emergency and this was done during the great war. After the war, the question of organising the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant naval force came to the fore. Lord Jellicoe examined the scheme in 1919 and it was further looked into by two separate naval commanders in 1922 and 1924 and a scheme was laid before the Departmental Committee in India with Lord Rawlinson as Chairman. The Committee's report was accepted by the Secretary of State for India, the first Lord of the Admiralty and by the Government of India and the conclusions were announced in a statement made to the Indian Legislative Assembly in February 1926. The policy follows the policy of the Imperial Conference of 1923 and 1926, namely, that the primary responsibility rests on each part of the Empire for its own local Naval Defence. The Bill provides for the creation of the Royal Indian Navy.

Any naval force and vessels which may from time to time be raised and provided by the Governor-General-in-Council shall be employed for the purposes of the Government of India alone except that, if the Governor-General declares that state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor-General-in-Council may place at the disposal of the Admiralty etc.

Again:

The revenue of India shall not, without the consent of both the Houses of Parliament be used to defray such expenditure as long as they are not employed on the Indian Naval Defence.

In his speech Earl Winterton denied the navy was intended to be an indirect addition to Britain's naval armament. He also pointed out that the constitution did not require the previous approval of the Indian Legislative Assembly to the bill and that the Assembly will have an opportunity of discussing the bill as it cannot be brought into operation in India without the enactment of consequential legislation by the Assembly. In conclusion, Earl Winterton said: "I commend this bill to the House for the reason that to the best of my belief and the belief of my noble friend the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India this is desired by the people of India."

INDIAN IN NAME ONLY.

Mr. Ammon moved the Labour amendment which ran:

"This House being desirous of extending the powers of the elected representatives of the Indian people in the control of Indian affairs cannot assent to the second reading of the Bill for the provision of the Royal Indian Navy which fails to place such navy under the control of the Indian Legislative Assembly and incidentally involves an increase in Imperial Naval forces."

Mr. Ammon said: It is nonsense to talk about this Indian Navy in the real sense of the term because the only people who are excluded from it are Indians themselves. Of the three executive officers to be annually recruited to the Navy only one post is to be reserved for an Indian with requisite qualification and it is stated that it may be some years before an Indian is recruited. In face of it is it not absurd to talk about the Indian Navy and imposse it upon the Indian people? Again, this is simply an attempt to put on to the Indian people the cost of a British Navy which ought to be borne by the Exchequer of this country. The Indian Navy is Indian only in name and not in actual fact."

CLEAR EVASION OF DISARMAMENT.

Replying to the statement that the decision to lend the Indian Navy rests with the Governor General-in-Council and not with the British Government, Mr. Ammon pointed out the Governor-General-in-Council would be only giving effect to instructions from the British Government and not to Indian opinion. Labour could suport the bill only if it provided for Indian control and Indian personnel etc. He also asked why no steps were taken to train Indians as naval officers when Chinese, Japanese and all other nationals were trained in the British Navy as officers In conclusion, Mr. Ammon contended that the Royal Indian Navy was nothing but a further development of the Singapore base scheme and a clear evasion of the Disarmament Conference resolutions.

AN ANAMOLY.

Lt. Commander Kenworthy, supporting Mr. Ammon's amendment pointed out that when the colonial navies were organised, special cadetships were given to induce sons of the colonials to join the Navy. He asked why a similar step was not taken to recruit Indian officers. He characterised it as an anamoly. He pointed out that in the French Navy full-blooded negroes served as officers. Lt. Commander Kenworthy urged that the Army and Navy of India be not used outside India for Imperial purposes except with the consent of the Indian Legislature.

A supporter of Government, who followed, Commander Kenworthy said: It is almost impossible to build up an Indian Navy without a mercantile marine.

Colonel Wedgewood supporting Mr. Ammon, pleaded for a policy of trust in India and for the free admission of Indians into naval and military services.

PLAYING THE FOOL WITH DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Pethwick Lawrence who also supported Mr. Ammon, instanced the despteh of Indian troops to China against Indian opposition and the refusal of even opportunities to discuss the question in the legislature.

Mr. George Lansbury said: "We are not going to give India anything at all. Whatever results from this Bill, the people of India will pay for it and we shall have the management of it. It will be under our control. That is so is quite evident from the answer given by the

(Continued on next page.)

MISSILE THROWN AT ROYAL TRAIN.

A STARTLING INCIDENT.

Albury. (New Southwales).—A startling incident occurred during the passage of the Royal train conveying the Duke and Duchess of York to Canberra. One of the windows of a compartment situated three cars from the Royal Carriage was shattered by a missile. The damage might have been caused by a stone of bullet, but opinion is generally expressed that it was the former and that it was merely the prank of some boy.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK IN CANBERRO

LONDON, May 8.

Canberra.—The Duke and Duchess of York have arrived to open the new Federal Parliament.—Reuter.

LAHORE PAPERS WARNED

DEATH-ROLL REACHES 22.

FULL MILITARY AND POLICE PRECAUTIONS

LAHORE, May 7.

An official communique issued this evening, continues the narrative of events from about 2 p.m. on Friday the prvious communique having covered events up to that hour. It says that on Friday evening a proclamation was made that punitive police would be located in any mohalla where murderous assaults were committed.

The night of 6-7th May was absolutely quiet, the curfew order again working satisfactorily. No assaults and no cases of incendiarism were reported and there were no admissions either to the Mayo or Ganga Ram Hospitals between 6 p.m. on the 6th and 8 a.m. on the 7th. During the night four more of the wounded in hospital died, three being Hindus and one a Mahomedan, thus bringing the total death-roll to 22.

On Saturday morning, one case of assault was reported a cultivator being attacked, it is alleged, by Sikh students. The injured man has been admitted to hospital and 17 arrests have been made.

Full military and police precautions are being maintained. The press is being carefully watched with a view to preventing the dissemination of false, exaggerated and alarmist news. Immediate steps will be taken to proscribe newspapers publishing such news. On Friday morning, a number of leading citizens of Lahore representing all three communities endeavoured to persuade shopkeepers in Anarkali and elsewhere to open their shops. The leaders were to meet again in Raja Narendra Nath's house this morning. By midday to-day a very large number of shops both in Anarkali and the city were open.—A. P.

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK." WARNED.

SITUATION QUIET

LAHORE, May 7.

The Chief Secretary, the Punjab Government issued a warning to-day to the Editor of the "Muslim Outlook" asking him to refrain from publishing false and alarmist news regarding the riots in Lahore adding that if any untrue news appeared in to-day's issue, it would be proscribed. The Chief Secretary stated that reports published in the issue of the "Muslim Outlook" last evening regarding the poisoning of eatables and the murder of Muslim women were false.

To-day's riot news published in the "Muslim Outlook" was submitted to the Chief Secretary for confirmation before publication. The District Magistrate has also ordered the management of the "Muslim Outlook" to issue a copy of the paper to him as soon as it is published.

The situation in Lahore was quiet up to six this evening. All precautions are being maintained.—A. P.

A MUSLIM STABBED

LAHORE, May 7.

Majan Arain, who was going from his father-in-law's house, Joggi Mahal Bhatti Gate, towards Pirmakai near Gurudatt Bhawan, was stabbed by a few Sikhs with their Kirpans, which resulted in the immediate death of the person.

Two bicycles were found lying in Gandi Nali, outside Bhatti Gate but the owners are not traceable. Bicycles appear to belong to some students of the Hindu College, who, it is rumoured were roughly handled by some Muslims. All the shops in Landa Bazzar are open. No arrests were made this morning.—Free Press.

DELHI POLICE VIGILANT.

WILL LAHORE INCIDENTS INFLUENCE A. I. C. C. DECISIONS?

DELHI, May 7.

Although according to both official and non-official views, the chances of a repurcussion of rioting in Delhi are remote, the Delhi police continue their vigilant attitude and will not, it is understood, withdraw their special precautionary measures till after the passing off of the forthcoming Bakrid.

Comparatively greater ease and confidence now reign in the business quarters. The Lahore riots continue to be the topic of the hour in the political circles, where opinion is expressed that the subject is itself to be raised at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, at Bombay. That the Lahore incidents are bound to influence the discussions and the decision of the Congress Executive on the question of joint electorates is being taken for granted, although in what direction and to what length the discussions will be affected no one seems ready to prophesy.

Mr. Mahomed Ali and probably Dr. Ansari, who pressed on their co-religionists at the New Delhi Conference the need for the acceptance of joint electorate, will be in Bombay for the meeting.—A.P.

SITUATION IN CHINA

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN HONAN PROVINCE.

HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES

LONDON, May 8.

Peking.—Serious fighting has occurred near Chumatien, Honan Province, 125 miles north-west of Hankow, between the forces of Chang-Tsolin and of the Hankow Nationalist Government. Heavy casualties are reported on both sides. Tang Sen-chi Tupan of Honan is at the front directing the operations.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST PLAN FAILS.

NORTHERNERS INTERCEPT MUNITIONS

LONDON, May 8.

The Nationalist plan for the so-called Christian General Feng Yuhsian to enter war and threaten Chang-Tsolin's flank has apparently failed owing to the Northerners intercepting a huge quantity of munitions being tranported by Han river to Feng-Yusian. The latter has consequently not moved.—Reuter.

DISPUTES AMONG AMERICAN NATIONS.

PROPOSED SUBMISSION TO ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

LONDON, May 8.

Rio De Janeiro.—Speeking at largely attended American International Law Congress, Brown Scott (United States) announced his intention of bringing forward a proposal to submit to the inter-American Arbitration Tribunal any disputes arising among the American nations. He added that he spoke in the name of the United States Government which was desirous that all solutions of problems by force should be abolished throughout the Continent, and that independence and sovereignty of all American States should be assured.—Reuter.

WIFE SHOOTS HUSBAND.

TRAGIC DEATH OF EX-ARMY OFFICER

LONDON, May 7.

Asking her neighbour to stay with her till the police came as she had shot her husband, Major William Ludgate, ex-Army Officer, Mrs. Ludgate, last night, sent her son to fetch the police. The tragedy happened in furnished apartments at Ayr where Major and Mrs. Ludgate and two daughters lived on his return from India. Major was an Irishman and died in hospital. His wife was born in India of English parentage. She was arrested to-day and was charged with shooting and causing fatal wounds.—Reuter's Special.

PARIS-NEW YORK FLIGHT.

FRENCH WAR "ACE" READY TO START.

LONDON, May 7.

Paris.—M. Nungesser, the famous French War "Ace" has been sleeping beside his aeropiane, Le Bourget, to be ready to embark on the first favourable morning and fly to New York. Excitement in France at the fact that the wartime hero would start ahead of the Americans, Acosta and Lloyd Bertaud from New York, is indicated by the fact that the French Air Service has decided at present to withhold the weather forecasts owing to non-receipt of forecast from Washington.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PRIVY COUNCIL CENSURED.

LOWER HOUSE CONDEMNES FINANCIAL POLICY.

LONDON, May 7.

Tokio.—Lower House of Diet has passed resolution by 210 votes to 194 holding Privy Council responsible for financial crisis by vetoing proposals of Wrkasuki's Government (mentioned in message of 17th April). Such censure of Council by Diet is unprecedented.—Reuter.

MR. R. MACDONALD'S HEALTH

LONDON, May 7.

Rugby.—A reassuring statement regarding Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's condition has been made by Doctor Solis Cohen and confirmed by other specialists in Philadelphia. It is stated there is nothing organically wrong with the patient. He is suffering only from weakness following a long period of fever. There have been no complications. Mr. MacDonald is now making excellent progress, and what he needs is rest and quiet. He may be able to leave the hospital in about ten days' time.—B.U.W.

Mr. N. V. Joshi, First Class Magistrate, Nagpur, has convicted Dullamiya, Kamuruddin, Bhujangya and Kalya Mang and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment for cheating several persons on the pretext of duplication of currency notes. In addition Dullamiya and Kamuruddin were sentenced to pay a fine of rupees two hundred each or in default to undergo four months rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

PRESTIGE NOT SYNONYMOUS WITH FRIGHTFULNESS.

LESSON OF KULKATHI SHOOTING.

MUSLIMS HAVE NO DESIRE TO DOMINATE.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

CALCUTTA, May 8.

"Politics, whatever a cynic may say, is the noblest occupation for the ablest men of the community: the only means left to us is to seek such remedy as persistent constitutional opposition in the Legislature affords," said Sir Abdur Rahim, presiding over the Bengal Provincial Muslim Conference at Barisal to-day.

Touching upon the question of music before mosques, Sir Abdur Rahim expressed his view that a solution could only be reached on the basis of 'Give and take.' As regards the Shudhi movement, he was of opinion that all attacks on other religions and their founders and apostles should be scrupulously avoided. But he failed to understand why great zeal and energy should be devoted to proving that excepting a handful, rest of the Mussalmans in India were originally Hindus.

Referring to Kulkathi firing, he said: Two forces that are now in effective alliance are in fact the eastern frontier rifles and the soul force of Satyagraha, with a display of lathis in the background. Can any one doubt now that the liberation of India is within sight? A prominent Responsiyist Hindu politician was the other day crying himself hoarse that Mussalmans should be ignored in his scheme of self-government. He thinks in this way success is certain,—provided every man of his community is trained in lathi exercise and every woman taught the use of dagger. But what would be the actual achievement? More Kulkathis and Patnakhalis and hundreds of villages under

A WARNING TO VALLABHBHAI PATEL

"TAKE CARE F YOU DEMOLISH THE WALLS."

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

An anonymous letter signed "Well Wisher" has been received by Mr. Vallbhbhai Patel, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality threatening his life if the City walls are demolished and if bands are played before mosques. It states: "As you are leader of the Arya Samajists this warning is given to you."

The letter is a type-written card bearing Ahmedabad post mark.—Free Press.

punitive police and all measures of that kindred. But I emphatically say that what has happened in Barisal reveals in lurid light an absence of real responsibility in the present system of administration; for, Government's responsibility to people living thousands of miles away cannot be of any practical significance I also freely confess that I am a staunch believer in the great value of prestige to the Government. But prestige, which I believe in does not consist in a demonstration of frightfulness but only in that moral authority which is attained by determination and stability to secure peace and order and to deal out even-handed justice. In spite of all these and all that which Ministers might, say, I am sure that when the new Governor finds time to study the situation, he might yet accept our view of the matter. Now what is the remedy? We have tried friendly arguments, made representations to proper authorities here and in England. But we have failed to secure an independent enquiry. The only means left is to seek such remedy as persistent constitutional opposition in Legislatures affords. For this purpose, I have sought a clear mandate from my constituency and have succeeded in spite of the attempts of the Ministerial party to unseat me.

COMMUNAL PROPAGANDA.

Passing on the communal propaganda, he referred to the time of his Aligarh speech when there were only occasional outbursts of communal frenzy. But they had now alas, spread all over the country. He, however, hoped that if the silver lining of the cloud was still not visible, they should try to deal with different problems that confronted them in spirit which might find favour with both communities.

On the question of music before mosque, he said: As a general proposition, no one ought to countenance obstruction to any section of people using public roads provided they do not make themselves a nuisance to others. The second proposition is that no sort of provocative or insulting demonstration must be permitted or tolerated in taking a procession past a mosque or any other place of worship. This indeed is an illustration of the principle of general application. The third proposition conceded by all is that music should not be played near places of worship during hours of congregation and prayers. If these principles together with customs prevalent before, are acted upon, it is possible even in the present tension of feeling, there would be very few collisions. But whatever may be laid down, the key of the situation must always remain in the hands of the executive. If they consult leading men of the two communities, and come to a bona fide decision, no reasonable man would object to the enforcement of their orders. The most satisfactory and lasting solution can only be reached if influential leaders of each community approach the question in a spirit of 'Give and take' and resolutely exert their influence to see that the agreed decision be properly carried out.

ABDUCTION OF WOMEN.

With reference to the question of abduction of women, Sir Abdur Rahim said: I have been extremely pained to see that some prominent Hindu Mahasabha Sangathanists—not to speak of of unmentionable newspapers make it a serious grievance against my community that cases have occurred now and then of some Muslims abducting Hindu women. It must be a hopelessly diseased mentality that can make such offences a cause of quarrel with the Muslim community. Generally, has any Muslim ever justified such acts because the woman or girl concerned happened to be Non-Muslim? At all events, there is no religion which so sternly sets its face against sexual misbehavious as Islam. I know of no other legal system, which provides terribly severe punishment for offeders of this class.

Sir Abdur took strong exception to what he thought propaganda carried on against Mussalmans because of excesses committed in the past by Moghuls and Pathans. He asked whether that would be a proper justification for vendetta. If such be the mentality of a class of responsible politicians, where were they going to be landed then?

CLASS DOMINATION.

Referring to communal and class domination, Sir Abdur Rahim advised that the desire for class or cimmunal domination must be replaced by a spirit of co-operation and good will in advancing the interests of the general population. He assured all on behalf of his community that it was not within the scope of its ambition to dominate other communities. They were sincerely anxious to co-operate with others in a self-governing India.

He added: "We are anxious to advance the political status of our country. We are prepared to settle the differences in a friendly conference with leaders of other communities, however provocative may be the attitude of some of them. In case of joint electorate with earmarked seats, I believe the national outlook would have a better chance of being developed, but on the other hand so long as strong communal consciousness of bias persists majority of voters of one community are likely to return candidates of rival community who will be subversive to their own interests and would not be true representative of the community to which they belonged.

"As to the evils of communal electorate which in some cases no doubt accentuate the tendency to exaggerate the communal aspect of many questions, I may say that if communal feelings were strong in the land and national feeling proportionately weak, then they are certainly to be reflected in the outlook of the candidates returned by the mixed electorates. It is absurd to suppose that communal electorates are responsible for the creation of communal consciousness. It is in fact a natural outcome of the sharp division of the people into well defined communities, a glaring feature of Indian society, which has persisted for centuries and so long as communal consciousness remained strong in the country, it might be inviting trouble to ask the two communities to select their representative to legislatures jointly and not separately. What is very significant is that while Hindu opinion is in support of Joint Electorate Muslim opinion except perhaps a few individuals, seems to be equally set in the opposite direction. It is, however, my own opinion that but for pronounced anti-Muslim propaganda of certain classes of politicians having considerable influence and position in their community and the unfortunate collisions that are taking place almost daily, Muslim opinion would not have been so decided against Joint Electorate."

REFORMS COMMISSION.

Concluding, Sir Abdur Rahim referred to the Statutory Commission shortly to meet for a further change in the constitution of India. He hoped his community would be adequately represented there, and gave expression to the growing Muslim public opinion of having a daily newspaper of their own. He suggested the conversion of "The Mussalman" from a tri-weekly to a daily.—Free Press.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR PARTY

BOTH FIGHTING AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM

MR. SPRATT'S ILLUMINATING ADDRESS

"Political thought in evolution" would have been a more significant title of the very illuminating and inspiring address which Mr. P. Spratt of the British Labour Party delivered to a crowded audience at the premises of the Students' Brotherhood on Sunday evening, Mr. B. F. Bharucha presiding.

WANTED ORGANISED ACTION.

Mr. Spratt started evolving his thesis with the consideration of national future in India. In a given society, he said, it was impractical for people to think only of their individual selves. The speaker deprecated the fact that in India there were various thoughts among young men. He emphasized the necessity of young men uniting together for the achievement of their common aim. Referring to the political movements in the past, he observed that all those movements had failed and it had become essential to direct their footsteps in a different direction. At the present stage India wanted organised thought and more organised action.

MENACE TO CAPITALISM.

Mr. Spratt very cautiously attacked the Non-Co-operation movement. In his opinion, that movement was constructed on unsound basis. He admitted that the old Indian National movement was a movement of the whole nation. Had the Swaraj come during the times of the world crisis in the Great War, Indian nation would have emerged out of the situation as a united nation without any class distinctions. But that was not going to be. After 1922, the rupture in the Indian political movement became inevitable. The capitalists and industrialists of India found in the national movement, not only an enemy of British Imperialism but also a menace to Indian capitalism.

The political situation in India, proceeded Mr. Spratt, had reached an impasse. The task before the coming A.I.C.C. was, indeed, tougher than ever. It was essential in future to depend upon classes like workmen and peasants for the healthy development of political thought. Day by day the masses were growing self-conscious. A time had come when the influence of privileged classes over the political thought had to be got rid of.

AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

Very cogently the speaker argued that a mass movement led by upper class and middle-class leaders would create a very dangerous situation. Only a few years back they had a big mass movement in Italy, but unfortunately the leaders of that movement were not selected from the masses. The inevitable result was that a very skilful middle-class man, namely Mussolini, seized upon that movement and dominated it. At first Mussolini was both an anti-capitalist and anti-working class man, but at last he based his social programme on capitalistic lines and there began his downfall. At present Mussolini's regime in Italy was the bloddiest and the most outrageous imaginable. On a smaller scale, a similar difficulty has befallen the Indian national movement. Here also the mass movement was being led by middle-class leaders. It was necessary to evolve a national programme that would ultimately bring about the good of the masses. The field was ready for some new work in the Congress. Masses were disgusted with the old way, but unfortunately the new way was not in sight.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Mr. Spratt dilated a good deal on the League of the Oppressed Nations and opined that India should begin to take interest in that League. Proceeding, he said, that the Congress should now seriously consider the question of India's participation in that International movement. The speaker then considered at length the workers' programme that was before the country. According to that programme, the Congress should work on the basis of complete non-co-operation and utilize the services of working classes for national emancipation. Congress must urge the organisation of Trades Unions in India.

CONGRESS AND BRITISH LABOUR.

Replying to a direct question put by Mr. Bharucha, the speaker said that the Independent Labour Party in England was a composite body. It consisted of two wings, viz., the Right and the Left or the MacDonald wing and the Maxton wing. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's view of the Indian National Congress was just the same as Lord Birkenhead's. Congress was nuisance to the Right wing of the Independent Labour Party. Mr. MacDonald had proved it abundantly when he was a Prime Minister. The Bengal Ordinance was promulgated when Mr. MacDonald was in office. But there was another school within the Independent Labour Party, viz., the Left wing, that was gaining in power almost every day. In the recent conference of the party, this section had secured the majority. The Left wing had successfully dethroned Mr. Ramsay MacDonald from the leadership of the Party. Mr. Spratt assured his hearers that the Leftists in the Independent Labour Party completely sympathised with the aspirations of the Indian National Congress. British Labour and Indian masses were fighting a common enemy, namely, the British Imperialism.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

M. AND S. M. RLY. WORK-SHOPS.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR'S REPLY TO CIRCULAR

MADRS, May 6.

A public meeting was held this evening to protest against a circular which, it was said, had been issued by the Loco Superintendent of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway at Perambur, stating that the loco workshops at Perambur, Hubli and Bangalore would be closed all day on Saturdays instead of for half the day as at present. The circular further states that on account of the reduced Government grant for workshops' expenditure for the financial year 1927-28 it is essential in order to meet the financial situation, either to reduce the number of the staff at the loco works or to reduce the hours of work for the staff and that as the reduction of the grant has been made in order to call attention to the relatively high cost of maintaining the rolling stock on this railway. It is hoped that the staff will realise the difficulty of the situation and use their best endeavour to attain a higher standard of work and output so that a return to normal working hours many not be unnecessarily delayed.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., addressing the meeting said that the Assembly on the recommendation of the Railway Board granted a sum of money for workshop expenses which was not lower than in previous years and that therefore the statement in the circular that there was a reduced Government grant for the current year was not correct. The meeting passed a resolution condemning the action of the authorities and appointing a committee to confer with the Agent and Loco Superintendent.—A. P.

"PLAYING THE FOOL WITH DEMOCRACY."

(Continued from previous page).

First Lord of the Admiralty." "This House which is a representative Assembly would never tolerate His Majesty using the Navy or Army without its consent and I say that it is simply playing the fool with democracy in India to continue a provision such as that which we are complaining of in our amendment. We also object to the Bill because we are dead certain that it does mean an addition to the competitive race that has commenced in armaments in the Pacific. This bill is going to create a new Navy of capital ships, submarines, cruisers and all the rest of the paraphernalia. I dare say that the under secretaries and the parliamentary secretaries know nothing about it: but the chiefs of the Admiralty have a very happy knack of getting their own way with Government. They cannot get additions to the navy directly even out of the present Government, but they are going to do it in a round about way through what they call the Indian Royal Navy. We oppose this bill because we are dead against having this race in armaments and because we believe that if an agreement is come to with America, Japan and the other Governments, it ought not to be violated by Great Britain being able to reinforce the British Navy by an Indian in addition to the Australasian Navy.

Mr. Purcell said: A measure, like the present, will tend to withdraw the loyalty of the Indian people from the British Empire rather than assist them to be wares of the British Empire.

Mr. Scurr emphasised that the Indian Navy was really intended to supplement the British Navy. India really did not need a Navy for her defence.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary made the briefest of speeches in reply to the criticisms, but it was really more a reiteration of Earl Winterton's assertions than any reasoned answer to the case made against the bill. This little speech was made because of Mr. Scurr's pointed reference to the omission of any answer from the Government benches to the Opposition benches. In this case, the Government spokesmen followed the excellent example of the Indian Finance Member, who according to reports made no attempt to meet the criticisms of the eighteen-pence ratio in the last session of the Assembly.

GOVT.'S SCANT RESPECT.

Mr. Scurr said: The Government is treating the House with very scant respect We have had a number of criticisms on this Bill but not a single member has risen on the Government side either to controvert or admit these criticisms.

The Commons divided and the Government carried the second reading by 245 to 117 votes.

NO NAVY WITHOUT CONTROL.

This precis of the debate needs no comment. The only question is: Will the Indian Legislative Assembly rise to the occasion when the Royal Indian Navy Bill is introduced in the Simla session for implementing the provisions of the British Enactments. If the Assembly should prove subservient, it will be a betrayal by India of herself. I hope a sustained agitation will be carried in the country for no Navy without control and no Navy before a Mercantile Marine. It is four years since the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee reported. Let Indian opinion insist on effect being given to its modest recommendations before any progress is made with the Navy scheme.

ALLEGED TRAFFIC IN IMMORALITY?

FRENCH GIRL'S EVIDENCE IN COURT

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Rachael Troussier, French girl, gave evidence to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Luigi Lavorante and Benjamin Pudnano were being tried on charge of bringing into Calcutta four European women for immoral business. She stated she was a dancer. On October 15 she with four other girls left Paris with the accused who engaged them on Rs. 500 per month to dance in several places. They stopped at Naples and Baghdad where they danced. At Basra they danced at Irak. From there they went to Teheran where they stayed for three months. They did not receive pay for two months. She and another girl Irene left Teheran with Ferrari for Bombay.

Ferrari left them stranded at Bombay, where, through some friends, she discovered an address where she stayed. One day she accidentally met Lavorante who said he had an intention of starting a dancing saloon and asked Ireno to leave her place which she refused to do. Witness left Bombay because she did not receive her pay.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SUCCESSION CASE

DECREE IN FAVOUR OF RANEES

CALCUTTA, May 7.

After a hearing extending over six months' the First Subordinate Judge, Alipore, has partially disposed of the enquiry directed on remand by Mr. Justice Chatterjee and Mr. Justice Panton in the suit originally brought by three widows of the late Raja Durga Prasad Singh of Jharia against Shiba Prasad Singh, the present holder of the estate, claiming by right of inheritance all properties left by their late husband. The High Court gave them a decree for all the self-acquired properties and directed the Lower Court to make enquiries in this regard. The Subordinate Judge has found that the plaintiff Ranees are entitled to cash decree for about twentynine lakhs in addition to decree for valuable immoveable properties which include a number of collieries. Plaintiffs further have been declared entitled to the money due to the late Raja Durga Prasad Singh by the estate of Laik and Banerjee, insolvents now in the hands of the Official Assignee, Bengal. Enquiry regarding the profits of immoveable properties decreed, claim for which amounts to about nineteen lakhs, is pending.—A.P.

"SARASWATI PUJA" APPEAL CASE

PABNA, May 7.

Mr. S. N. Guha, Session Judge, delivered judgment to-day in the wellknown procession case appeal acquitting Babu Jogendra Nath Maitra M.L.C., Zemindar of Sitlai, Babu Ranajit Chandra Lahiri, pleader and thirteen other Hindus of the charge of rioting. The judge read out the whole judgment covering fortyeight pages. He found that the Magistrate had left the crucial points untouched in his judiment and proceeded on the misconception of law as to the respective rights of the parties. The Judge held that the Mahomedans were the aggressors. He acquitted all the appellants.—A.P.

NAYAPURA RIOTING CASE.

INDORE, May 7.

In the Nayapura Masjid rioting case in which Maulvi Abdul Gani and seventeen others are charged under sections 324, 149 and 109 of the I.P.C. Mr. Keshao Prasad, D.I.G., investigating officer was cross examined at length by the counsel for the defence regarding the dates of the arrest of the accused, dates of recording statements, dates of identification of the under trial persons and many other incidents leading to the Nayapura Masjid riots. The cross examination had not concluded when the court rose for the day.—A.P.

No definite clue has yet been found by the Delhi Police in connection with the sensational dacoity committed a few days ago in New Delhi at the residence of Mr. Kaula, Accountant General of Central Revenue. Mr. Kaula's nephew who had received serious injuries at the hands of dacoits is still in hospital and is reported to be progressing slowly.—A.P.

GANDHIJI AS BARRISTER

HIS ENCOURAGING BEGINNING

MR. GOKHALE'S SOLICITUDE

BOMBAY, May 8.

In a further instalment of his autobiography in to-day's issue of the "Navajivan" headed "Back to South Africa," Gandhiji narrates the circumstances under which he had to leave India for South Africa. He writes that although Manilal recovered from is illness, he was convinced of one thing, that his residence at Girgaum was not fit for habitation. "So after consulation with Revashankarji, we both together decided to move down to some suburb. I saw Bandra, Santa Cruz and other places. I also saw Ghatkopar, but that was far away from the sea. At last we selected a bungalow at Santa Cruz. I also took out a first class pass.

"My success as a pleader was more than expected. My clients of South Africa often gave me some work or other. I easily maintained my self from this income."

"I had very little work in the High Court But I took part in moots. I also attended hearings and heard cases. I began to use the library and tried to cultivate more and more acquaintances.

Mr GOKHALE'S CARE AND SOLICITUDE.

On the other hand, Mr. Gokhale did never fail to look after me. Twice or thrice he used to visit me in my chamber and sometimes he brought his friends as well.

Thus it seemed that I was settlnig down in Bombay and to a certain extent I was settled too, when suddenly one day I received a telegram from South Africa inviting me to be present there as Mr. Chamberlain was going there. I acquiesced by wire and started soon.

"I thought that a year will easily pass away. So I kept on the whole establishment and started. I reached Durban in time. A deputation was to wait upon Mr. Chamberlain and the date for it was fixed and I had to prepare a memorial to be submitted to Mr. Chamberlain I had also to accompany the deputation."—Free Press

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

PANACEA FOR ECONOMIC ILLS.

SOVIET DELEGATES' RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, May 8.

Geneva:—At the Economic Conference the Soviet spokesman M. Sokolnikoff declared that the Soviets were ready to co-operate with the capitalist countries. The Policy of the Soviets was to encourage productive investments. The task of reconstruction was difficult, but they were assured of success.

The Soviet delegate, M. Ossinski urged the Bolshevist system as the panacea for all economic ills of the word. He recommended "inter alia" danecvation of all war debts, fullest liberty for Trade unions, abolition of all barriers on migration cancellation of all systems of protectorates and mandates and suspension of the Powers' intervention in China in order to allow China to work out her own evolution.

Mr. Jouhaux declared that the Soviet delegates' speeches showed that the Soviets had abandoned the revolutionary policy and therefore co-operation with Soviets was possible.

Before adjourning the Conference elected with acclamation eleven Vice-Presidents, including Sir Arthur Balfour (Britain), Mr. Henry Robinson (America), Mr. Shidachi (Japan) and M. Ossinski (Soviet). It also elected Mr. Colijn (Netherlands), Mr. Hodag (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Frauzch (Yugoslavia), Chairmen of the three main Committees on Comtively.—Reuter.

The Secretary, Sanskrit Sahitya Mahasabha wires from Bezwada that the session has been postponed till July next. The exact dates will be announced later after, consultation with Sir Avadhanamomani the President-elect.

Khan Bahadur Ahmed Bakhsh, Assistantly Presidency Surgeon, Indore was the first prosecution witness examined on Saturday by the special tribunal hearing the Arya-Muslim riots case. Hussein Khan was the next prosecution witness examined.—A.P.

DEFECTS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

DR. NAIK STRESSES TRAINING OF CHARACTER

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, May 6.

The third annual session of the Baroda Secondary Teachers' Association was held this evening in the Maharani High School for girls under the presidentship of Dr. K. G. Naik of the Baroda College.

The Session opened with a welcome address by Miss Needham, the Chairman of the Association. After the formal election of the President and the reading of the Secretary's report, the President in the course of his address defined the aim of education and broadly discussed the character and nature of the Secondary Schools, as they exist to-day, the defects in their working, the desideratum of adopting vernacular as the medium of instruction in all subjects except English, the supreme need of introducing industrial and vocational education in Secondary Schools along with elementary training in agriculture on the lines attempted by the Government of Mysore and the Nizam's State, the character of Education as imparted to present-day girls in the high schools, and the need and importance of having well-paid trained teachers, the harm done by the scandalous system of private tuitions, the lack of original thinking power among boys due to their defective habits of reading solely for the examination.

In respect of the aim of education, the learned doctor stressed the training of character, and the development of the characteristic gifts of a people making it broad and yet exactly adapted to individual aptitudes, also watchful of national needs and specific in its preparation to the University as well as to other careers.

SCOPE OF A SCHOOL.

The president observed that a school should be a fundamental place of authoritative instruction as well as a community in which may be learnt many of the duties and activities of life, and emphasised the intellectual unification of the mass of knowledge imparted in the school. Discussing the question of making the secondary education self-supporting, he observed that the great mass of British opinion was convinced by experience that Secondary Education according to modern standards of excellence cannot be provided or maintained in efficiency by private enterprise alone—a fact which the Indian Educational administrators should never lose sight of. He then informed those present that the Baroda University Commission had recommended to the Baroda Government the great desirability to seek for some new synthesis between State supervision and private effort especially in the sphere of secondary education.

DEFECTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

After referring to the medium of instruction and the present education of girls, he observed: chief defects in our High Schools lay in (1) The insufficient qualifications of the majority of teachers, (2) Low salaries, (3) Private tuitions, (4) The conscious or unconscious interference of the Department of Education with the freedom of the school authorities, (5) Lack of provision for vocational training in schools, (6) Lack of proper directive inspection by those life-long interested in education, (7) The anomaly of showing savings in the Budget sanction for education when secondary education needed more money.

After the presidential speech was over papers on educational subjects were read. The Subjects Committee was then formed.

GANDHIJI'S ASHRAM INMATES MOLESTED.

STUDENTS PELTED WITH STONES

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

The inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram are reported to have been molested by some persons recently at night. Once the watchman of the Ashram caught hold of a man on suspicion when he was assaulted by two other persons. On his raising an alarm and the other inmates coming to his help the assaulters took to their heels. On another occasion the students of the Ashram were pelted with stones and on a search being made no one was found out. The doors of the building under construction have been stolen away. Under instructions from Mahatma Gandhi special watch is kept at night. The authorities of the Ashram suspect that this is the mischief of some men dismissed from the Ashram.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—The report of the Committee on Trans-Atlantic Wireless Telephony states that as a result of experiments made in this country and America it has been found that the more northerly the location of reception the greater is the freedom from atmospherics. A receiving antena is now being built at Cupar in Scotland, and, similarly, one is being built in America at Houlton Maine near the Canadian border.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—An official announcement is made of the awards granted to officers and men of the Navy and the mercantile marine in recognition of the services rendered at Wanhsein, the Yangtse River, China on September 5th last. The services recognised are in connection with the rescue of six British officers of the mercantile marine held captive on board two British steamers by 300 Chinese soldiers—B.O.W.

Paris.—The French airman M. Nungesser started on a flight to America at 5.20 on Sunday morning.—Reuter.

AFFAIRS OF SUZUKI COMPANY.

OBLIGATIONS TO JAVA TRUST TO BE TAKEN OVER

ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN PRICE OF SUGAR.

LONDON, May 7.

Tokio.—A tentative agreement has been reached under which two banks and two companies will take over Messrs. Suzuki Company's obligations to the Java Sugar Trust for orders valued at approximately 150 million yen, thereby helping to maintain the present price of Sugar on the Java market. It is expected that the Java Trust will consent to the arrangement.—Reuter.

"MOST IDEAL SELECTION"

MR. SASTRI TO SAIL SHORTLY

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Regarding the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri as Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa, the Simla correspondent of "The Statesman" says the fact that his selection has the unanimous support of both the countries makes him the most ideal selection. He will be provided with the necessary Secretariat and he is expected to sail shortly. The questions of salary attached to the post is under consideration, and a decision will be reached shortly. His Secretariat staff has also been practically decided upon.—Free Press.

MUSLIM CLAIMS

PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED DISREGARD.

MADRAS, May 7.

The Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League at a meeting this evening resolved to submit a note of protest to the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras against the alleged disregard of Muslim claims in the matter of filling up recent vacancies on the Madras High Court bench. The Council resolved to invite the All-India Muslim League to hold its next session in Madras with the All-India Muslim Educational Conference. The question of the acceptance of the Delhi proposal regarding joint electorates was discussed at length but the Council came to no decision on the matter and adjourned the discussion until next Friday.—A.P.

NO CASE FOR JT. ELECTORATES

BIHAR MUSLIM LEADERS' OPINIONS

PATNA, May 8.

The special meeting of Muslims of Bihar and Orissa was convened to-day in the Anjuman Islamia Hall to consider the Delhi scheme of joint electorates. The Hall was full. Sir Ali Imam said his personal opinion was that in order to win Hindu friendship, joint electorates ought to be accepted. He declared that the communal feeling now raging was the outcome of separate electorates.

Sir Fakhruddin pointed out that Sir Ali Imam was a party to the Pact from which separate electorates originated. He did not agree with Sir Ali Imam that separate electorates were responsible for communal riots. He pointed out that communal feeling was purely the outcome of jealousy between the various communities to acquire more political rights. He declared that separate electorates were a necessity.

Mr. Surfraz Hassan Khan, member of the Legislative Assembly said that after hearing the speeches made by the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha, he was of opinion that separate electorates must exist. It was pointed out by several speakers that in a joint electorate only those Mussalmans acceptable to Hindus would be taken in and in the present mentality of the Hindu community even those would have no chance.

Mr. Abdul Aziz requested the audience to defer passing any judgment until the special meeting at Bombay had expressed its opinion on the subject.—A. P.

A garden party was given by the Sangli Municipality in Amrai Gardens on the 5th instant to Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Appasaheb, Chief of Sangli and Shrimant Soubhagyavati Ramsaheb in honour of the marriage ceremony of their daughter Shrimant Indumati Raje with Shrimant Ramachandra Rao Rajwade, son of General G. R. Rajwade, Gwalior.

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BARS FOR WORLI CHAWLS.

COMPLAINANT TERMS IT A MINOR POINT.

MAGISTRATE'S WARNING TO MR. NARIMAN.

BREEZE IN COURT.

When hearing in the case in which Mr. T. Harvey had charged Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., with defamation was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon, the complainant Mr. Harvey was further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman who conducted his case assisted by Messrs. Kanga and Dhondy, pleaders.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Sherston Baker appeared for Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Nariman: Did not you say that the bars ordered for Worli were a reserved stock to be used when required?

Mr. Harvey: I did.

Mr. Nariman: But you must have a sanction in order to have a reserved stock?

Mr. Harvey: No; we require a sanction for stock limit.

MILD STEEL BARS.

Mr. Nariman: Was there any sanction for the mild steel bars?

Mr. Harvey: There was no necessity for such a special sanction.

Mr. Nariman: Did you ask for a sanction for the mild steel bars to be kept as reserve stock, in the general sanction?

Mr. Harvey: Personally, I had no reserve stock of mild steel bars.

Mr. Nariman: Then you say, that you had nothing to do with the materials ordered?

Mr. Harvey: Nothing about the stores.

Mr. Nariman pointed out that according to Section 65 of the Public Works Code it was a part of the Superintending Engineer's duty to inspect the stores so as to prevent accumulation of any stock beyond the requirements.

Mr. Harvey said that it was so; but that had no bearing on the present case. The different Executive Engineers were empowered to order the stores required by them upto the stock limit sanctioned by the Government.

Mr. Nariman: You said that all the orders passed through you till 1923?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, because the Executive Engineers could not write direct for any material, although they were responsible for all their orders.

Witness said that the orders were sent to him for scrutiny and he had to see that the stock ordered was not more than was actually required.

Mr. Nariman: Then you say that the stock in the orders scrutinised by you was not in excess of the actual requirements?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. In view of the programme for 625 chawls, the requirement for which were anticipated.

Mr. Nariman: But they were not in the annual requirements?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Replying to another question witness said that "piles at Worli" meant piles to be manufactured at Worli for foundation at Dharavi.

The distance from Worli to Dharavi was about 3 miles and each pile weighed 1-1|4 tons.

Witness said he could not say what exactly the cost of conveying 12,000 piles from Worli to Dharavi would be; but it would be much less than Rs. one lakh.

Witness stated that the cost of conveying the piles from Worli to Dharavi would be much less than the cost of manufacturing the piles at Dharavi.

AN AFTER THOUGHT?

Mr. Nariman: But Dharavi scheme was an after thought in order to obviate the surplus stores ordered for Worli chawls?

Mr. Harvey who seemed excited at this question, strongly repudiated the suggestion.

Mr. Nariman said that it was his desire to proceed with the case smoothly and fairly and there was no justification for the sudden excitement of Mr. Harvey.

The Magistrate wanted to see that all unpleasantness was avoided.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey, I put it to you that the Dharavi scheme was an afterthought to explain away the excess of stores.

Mr. Harvey (with a thud on the witness box): It is entirely untrue. I can, and am prepared to prove it.

THE PRESENT COMPLAINT.

Mr. Harvey: I suppose, it was you who instructed your solicitors to draft the present complaint?

Mr. Harvey: I take it so.

Mr. Nariman: You do not admit that?

Mr. Harvey: Of course, I must have some hand in it.

Mr. Nariman: Do you suggest that the statements in your complaint were not under your instructions?

Mr. Harvey: I have sworn the complaint.

Mr. Nariman: Did you instruct your solitors for this complaint wholly?

Mr. Harvey: I suppose it is so.

Mr. Nariman: So you are not sure about it.

Mr. Harvey: The complaint was drafted under my instructions or on documents supplied by me.

Mr. Nariman: But the documents were not with you, they were sent to the P. W. D?

Mr. Harvey: Not all.

Mr. Nariman: You said the documents were given either by you or by the Government?

Mr. Harvey: It must be by me.

Mr. Nariman: I suggest that all the bars mentioned by you in your letter were for the foundation for piles at Worli chawls?

Mr. Velinkar objecting said that there was no such mention made in the complaint.

The Magistrate upheld the objection.

BARS FOR WORLI CHAWLS.

Mr. Nariman: You have stated in the complaint that the additional bars for piles foundation were required for Worli Chawls?

Mr. Harvey: I have.

Mr. Nariman: Did you tell your Solicitors that 48,000 out of the 80,000 bars were required for Dharavi scheme?

Mr. Harvey: No; if is a minor point.

Mr. Nariman: Is that so?

Mr. Harvey: Of course. It is also irrelevant.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey, you had better wait to use that word till you become a Magistrate.

This remark of Mr. Nariman created loud laughter in the Court.

The Magistrate thereupon asked Mr. Nariman not to pass such remarks as they made the crowd in the Court laugh loudly.

Mr. Nariman protested that he had nothing to do with the affair.

The Magistrate, thereupon, warned the visitors to behave themselves and threatened them with ejection in case they did not act upto his orders.

Resuming his evidence in the course of the cross-examination by Mr. Nariman, Mr. Harvey said that the additional bars required for Worli flats were mentioned in the indent of Mr. Hamid and that the addition in it was drafted by the Supervisor and was sent through Mr. Sykes. Hamid had, in his indent, mentioned the number of bars required and their sizes.

HAMID'S NOTE.

Mr. Nariman: You never said anything about Mr. Hamid's note, here?

Mr. Velinkar as Counsel for the complainant wanted to make a statement on the subject. He stated that the matter was brought to his notice and he had settled the complaint.

Mr. Nariman inquired whether Mr. Velinkar was within his rights when making a statement when there was nothing on record about it.

Mr. Velinkar said that he was.

Mr. Nariman: There is nothing about Hamid's note in the complaint?

Mr. Harvey: Presumably nothing I have not read the complaint for a long time.

Mr. Nariman: Hamid admitted having written that note?

Mr. Harvey: No, he made no such admission.

Mr. Nariman: Can you say when you saw that note last?

Mr. Harvey: I can't. I might have seen it on the file.

Mr. Nariman: You gave that note to your solicitors?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: Did you not try to shift the responsibility to your Indian Subordinates in the Council and the Back Bay Inquiry Committee?

Mr. Harvey: No. I made no such effort. I had taken responsibility myself all along. In fact, I tried to shield my men.

Mr. Nariman: Did they need any shielding?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. They did.

Mr. Nariman: But in the replies given to me in the Legislative Council, no mention was made of the letter addressed by you to Mr. Sykes?

Mr. Harvey: I thought it was unnecessary, because I was primarily responsible for the order.

Mr. Nariman: You thought it unnecessary to state the bars were ordered by a letter written by you?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And you took the responsibility for the action of the Supervisor?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman then cross-examined the complainant on his and Sir Lawless Hepper's evidence before the Back Bay Inquiry Committee.

Mr. Nariman: You tried to exonerate yourself before the Back Bay Committee?

The question was not answered.

Mr. Nariman: Do you take the responsibility for the statements made by Sir Lawless Hepper in his evidence before the Committee in your presence?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman, here, quoted a remark of the Chairman of the Back Bay Committee which stated that Sir Lawless Hepper and Mr. Harvey were being examined jointly. He asked witness whether he replied some of the questions put to Sir Lawless and whether, he supplemented some of Sir Lawless's answers.

Witness said that he was responsible for his evidence only and that he never gave any reply unless he was questioned.

EVIDENCE BEFORE BACK BAY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Nariman: Did you tell the Back Bay Committee that some of your documents were missing?

Mr. Harvey: No. So far as I remember I did not.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

SUPPLIES OF BARS.

On Mr. Harvey's cross-examination being resumed after lunch he said that Shalebhoy began to supply the bars by about the middle of November and witness came to know of their being of the wrong size in December. Witness had visited the works even after the bars were supplied but he was not informed of the wrong size of the bars for about a month. It was Mr. Hamid who first brought the mistake to the notice of witness and after that a cable was sent in January regarding the mistake.

Mr. Nariman: It was then too late to cancel the previous order?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: The cable was sent a few days after the supply was commenced?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Don't you think that if this mistake was found out about the middle of November and immediate action taken, the supply could have been stopped?

Mr. Harvey: Quite probably could.

Witness added that the supply could not be stopped as far as Shalebhoy was concerned. He could not cancel the size of the bars on the indent.

Mr. Nariman: Will you produce the conditions on which Shalebhoy was to supply the bars?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question as being irrelevant.

The Magistrate disallowed the question.

Mr. Nariman: Whatever articles are locally made have to be got through local dealers?

Again there was an objection by Mr. Velinkar.

Mr. Nariman in support of his question quoted the P. W. D. Code which required that whenever stores were to be ordered from abroad they had to be ordered through the High Commissioner. In this particular instance the order should not have gone to Shalebhoy at all, but sent to the High Commissioner.

Court: Who placed this order?

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Sykes, I think.

Court: Then what has Mr. Harvey got to do with that? The question is disallowed.

Mr. Nariman: There is no mention made about the Dharavi Scheme being cancelled?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: In October 1924 you said that it was not possible to state what curtailment would be made in the chawl programme?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. About December 1924 I learnt that the chawl programme was likely to be curtailed.

Mr. Nariman: Do you think such curtailment would be made without a resolution from the Government?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, I think so.

Mr. Nariman: When do you say that the chawl programme was finally decided to be curtailed?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know whether it is decided yet.

Mr. Nariman: When were the surplus bars sold?

Mr. Harvey: They were sold in October 1925.

Mr. Nariman: Don't you think the Government surplus stores are sold by public auction?

Mr. Velinkar: I must object to the question, sir, before we proceed further.

Mr. Nariman: Whenever there is any public auction you have to get permission from the Government. Were you here when the auction took place?

NOTHING TO DO WITH SALES.

Mr. Harvey: I was on leave at the beginning of the sale. I did not make the arrangements for the sale. I have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Nariman: You were here when the actual sales were effected?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know whether there was any offer for the purchase of these bars?

Mr. Harvey: We called for public tenders.

Mr. Nariman: By advertisements in the press?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You were not here when the advertisement was given?

Mr. Harvey: I was not here.

Mr. Velinkar: I object ot this, sir, This is all hearsay.

Mr. Nariman: You sold those bars at the rate of Rs. 102 per ton?

Mr. Harvey: Rs. 102|8.

Mr. Nariman: They were sold in one lot to one merchant?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And resulted in a loss of about 2 lakhs and forty thousand rupees?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Further questions on this point were disallowed on a point of relevancy.

Mr. Nariman then questioned witness about the cost of the bars ordered from Shalebhoy and the High Commissioner.

Mr. Harvey replied that the bars supplied by the High Commissioner were at the rate of Rs. 159|6 and those supplied by Shalebhoy were at Rs. 197|8. He admitted that the surplus stores were sold at Rs. 102|8.

Mr. Nariman: Admittedly then there was a loss?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. To a certain extent.

Mr. Nariman: At the time there were sold did you know what was the rate prevailing in the market?

Mr. Harvey: I did not.

Mr. Nariman: Did you care to enquire?

Mr. Harvey: It was not my business.

Mr. Nariman: You did not care to know the prevailing rate?

Mr. Harvey: I was only concerned with the rate we got.

Mr. Nariman: You asked Mr. Hamid to supply the actual requirements for chawls for the year 1921-22 in October?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Hamid supplied what you called for?

Mr. Harvey: No; he did not.

Mr. Nariman: Do you say that Mr. Hamid did not supply the actuals for the 23 chawls?

Mr. Harvey: No; he supplied the equivalent of 28 chawls.

Mr. Nariman: An indent was prepared for 28 chawls?

Mr. Harvey: For the equivalent of 28 chawls.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Hamid's indent works out at 32 tons for chawls?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Is this indent correct?

Mr. Harvey: No, it is not. Mr. Hamid's indent is all wrong.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

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LALA LAJPATRAI'S LECTURE.

Lala Lajpat Rai, on the eve of his sailing to Europe, addressed a monster meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Lalaji is seen addressing the audience.

Lala Lajpat Rai in a characteristic pose on the platform while lecturing on Friday.

LORD LYTTON.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING.

LONDON, May 7.

His Majesty the King received Lord Lytton in audience upon his relinquishing the appointment as Governor of Bengal. Subsequently Lord Lytton had luncheon with the King and Queen.—Reuter's Special.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL UNVEILED

LONDON, May 7.

Jerusalem.—Lord Allenby unveiled a chapel erected in the war cemetery as a memorial to those of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force who fell in Palestine. A large and representative gathering included many relatives of the fallen. The chapel is designed by Sir John Burnet. The mosaic decoration of the interior constitutes New Zealand's memorial which was unveiled by Sir James Parr, New Zealan's High Commissioner in London.—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA MIND.

TRAMWAY RATES AGITATION.

"Ranagarjana" devotes an informing leading article to fully thresh out the Tramway Company-cum-Corporation Sub-Committee proposals, aiming at increasing the rate of transfer tickets by fifty per cent. In the fact of profits to the tune of seventy lakhs and a fourteen per cent. divident, the journal argues the Company's claim for more profits is simply preposterous. It carefully examines the terms of the deed of concession entered into, between the Tramway Company and the Corporation and claims that it is the duty of the Corporation to get the deed even suitably changed so as to ensure the Company's character as the cheapest and the most convenient public utility service. By a comparison of the Bombay service with those of London, Paris and New York, the journal proves to the hilt that the claim that the Bombay Tramway service is cheap is absolutely futile.

MUNICIPALISE TRAMWAY SERVICE.

"Kamkari" writes a similar article welcoming and heartily supporting the agitation carried on by Congress organisations in Bombay against the increase of rates for transfer tickets. It backs up the demands for an half-anna ticket all over the City, recognition of the Tramwaymen's Union that Mr. Jhabwala is organising and municipalisation of the service; for these are the demands made by resolutions passed in public meetings held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Committee.

EXPLOIT MODERN CIVILISATION.

"Kesari" brings to an end the articles it has published on "Gandhism and Socialism." In the last article, the writer emphasises the point that while Mahatma Gandhism stands for the destruction of modern civilisation and a return to the era preceding the one ushered in by the Industrial Revolution, Socialism advocates the harnessing of all material resources, with the aid of science and machinery, for the greatest good of the greatest number. The writer points out that there is nothing wrong with machines and apparatus of modern civilisation but with those who control them for making profits and not to advance the well-being and welfare of the broad masses of humanity. It is for this reason, the writer argues that he considered Gandhism a reactionary creed and socialism a progressive creed.

BRITISH MUSSOLINIES.

"Nawa Kal" devotes a discussive article to the struggle that is being waged in the House of Commons, over the Trades Union Bill. It refers to the constitution of Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet and giving due credit to the Premier for his amicable and compromising attitude, characterises Lord Birkenhead's speech as an uncompromising, intimidating, insolent, bullying and lecturing, which may ultimately lead to the disruption of this ministry and defeat in case of a General Election. The Journal further points out that the present policy of the obdurate Conservatives bears a very close similarity to the methods that Signor Mussolini is pursuing in Italy and says that there is no knowing, when even in England, it may be that, the Conservative diehards will even go to the extent of adopting all the Fascist methods of administration. The attitude of Mr. Churchill and Lord Birkenhead leaves scarcely any room, in the opinion of the journal for the success of Mr. Baldwin's conciliatory policy.

SWARAJ WITHOUT MUSLIMS.

"Shraddhanand" in a very lengthy article in the future frame work of Swaraj very vehemently makes the declaration on behalf of the Hindu community, that the Hindus will not even care to have Swaraj, if they are going to have it only by submitting to the Muslims. What they want is Swaraj and not a Muslim Raj or a Raj dominated by the Muslims. In a rhodomontade, more verbose than argumentative, and sentimental than reasoned, the journal makes a preposterous claim that even if the Muslims are not going to join the Hindus in their fight for the attainment of Swaraj, the Hindus will not mind it and pursue their path of duty in an undeterred and undaunted manner. Why it has adopted a challenging attitude passes understanding.

NATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

"Kesari" and "Nawa Kal" published an account of the proceedings of the second National Educational Conference, held at Wai, under the auspices of the Pradnya-Pathashala. Maharashtra's name has rather unjustly been mentioned in connection with the failure of the Non-Co-operation movement and to those who participate in it, the efforts of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeetha and other institutions are an effective and silencing answer. Messrs. C. V. Vaidya and J. S. Karandikar of "Kasari" were the principal figures at this Conference, where the need for independent institutions free from the control of the Government was duly emphasised. The Conference has undertaken the problem of industrial and technical education and a Committee has also been appointed to consider the question of village organisation, in which alumni of the National Education Institutions, it is intended, should chiefly concern themselves.

WRONG MIX-UP OF CURRENCY AND BANKING.

UNDUE FAVOURITISM TOWARDS IMPERIAL BANK.

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S VIEWS ON RESERVE BANK

We give below important extracts from the representation sent by the Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta to the Secretary, Government of India Finance Department on the Reserve Bank Bill.

Before a detailed examination of the Bill is entered upon, a few observations of a general character regarding the scope and the broader features of the Bill seem to be necessary. As the very title of the Bill suggests the objects of the legislative proposals embodied therein are provision (a) for the establishment of what has been regarded as a Gold Standard in this country (b) for a Central Banking system in India. The Committee of the Chamber are inclined to think that it should have been better if separate legislation had been introduced to give effect to these objects. In any event, the Bill as drafted does not give effect to the views of the Indian public and the Indian economists either in respect of the obligations of the Currency Authority of the inauguration of a Central Bank suited for the needs of this country. The authors of the Bill have conceived central banking as essentially a currency issue. Without seriously controverting such a view, the Committee of the Chamber would merely emphasise that a central banking institution in every country is as much the authority entrusted with the management of currency as the pivot of a well-organised, well-functioning and broad-laid banking system. As the Committee will have occasion to point out later, the Bill errs too much in the side of favoured treatment for the Imperial Bank to the gravest detriment of joint stock commercial banking. The desire to help the Imperial Bank has been so pronounced throughout the Bill that the one anxiety of the Government of India seems to be to bring to function a Reserve Bank to manage currency, irrespective of its probable effects on the banking system of the country.

FUTILE AND HALTING.

Unsatisfactory as the banking aspect of the Bill is, far worse are its provisions relating to currency. The so-called gold standard sought to be introduced by the Bill is likely to prove, in the opinion of the Committee, as futile in its working as halting in its conception. The standard of value is still in India gold and the provision that the currency authority shall undertake new obligation of buying and selling gold at the fixed rate corresponding to a rupee gold parity is no more likely to impress the average tax-payer as to what the real basis of the currency standard is than what he realises under the present gold exchange system. In fact, a gold standard which starts its career by demonetising a current gold coin is likely to be regarded with suspicion, if not confusion. As the Royal Commission themselves recognize in paragraph 67 of their report, the buying and selling obligation of the Currency Authority in respect of gold would not by itself inspire confidence in the masses. Ideally speaking gold in circulation may be uneconomic but it is manifestly unfair to apply the theory in Indian conditions where credit is restricted chiefly for want of habits of investment and banking. The problem in India to-day is not to conserve her gold resources in the reserve or derive income thereon, but (a) to attract to the money market new resources by stimulating investment and banking and (b) to make the standard of currency easily intelligible to the general public and to make the backing thereof tangible and visible. A gold currency, therefore, apears to the Committee of the Indian Chamber as the essence of a gold standard in India under present conditions. And assuming even that a gold currency cannot be introduced immediately, it is of highest importance that the preamble to the present Bill should definitely commit the legislature to the adoption of a gold currency at some future date.

EXTRAVAGANT CONCESSIONS.

Similarly among the formal clauses contained in Chapter I of the Bill, clauses 1 (3) and 1 (4) invite some criticism. The Committee of the Indian Chamber undoubtedly welcome the earliest functioning of the Reserve Bank of India both in its issue and banking department. But they recognise that the situation is complicated by the fact that the existing agreement with the Imperial Bank of India is not due to expire earlier than the 27th January 1931. While a termination of the agreement much earlier than the due date is undoubtedly to be welcomed, the Committee are anxious that such termination is not secured at a sacrifice far outweighing its advantages. The proposed agreement with the Imperial Bank embodied in Schedule II of the Bill makes, in the opinion of the Committee, extravagant concessions to the Bank. They feel that in the interest of the future development of Indian banking these concessions require to be drastically curtailed and the Committee would later in this memorandum formulate proposals in that behalf. In the event these proposals are not acceptable to the Imperial Bank, the Committee would prefer a postponement of the functioning of the banking department of the Reserve Bank till January 1931. Turning now to Clause 1 (4), the Committee would suggest that power for extension of operation of Chapter III of the Bill should be made the subject of fresh legislative enactment after 25 years and the legislature should be free to extend its operation subject to such modifications as may be considered necessary.

NO SHARE CAPITAL WANTED.

Clause 4 of the Bill provides for a share capital of the Reserve Bank. The Committee of the Indian Chamber gave their anxious consideration to the question as to how far it is necessary that the Reserve Bank should have a share capital and they now arrived at the conclusion that the balance of arguments is overwhelmingly against a share capital. Firstly, a Reserve Bank, as conceived in the Bill, is a national institution and it is clearly inappropriate that there should be any vested interest in it, however, careful the precautions be. Secondly, a share capital would entail a needless surrender to private interests of the Bank's earnings which are so largely national in origin. Thirdly, a share capital of 5 crores of rupees would after all represent a trivial fraction of the expected working capital of the Reserve Bank and as such, can be easily dispensed with. Fourthly, even if any capital be at any time required by the Bank, it would be cheaper to raise it in debentures guaranteed by Government. It, therefore, appears to the Committee that the Reserve Bank instead of being a state-aided bank should be a state bank pure and simple. In other words, the Committee consider that it should have no share capital and that, as in Australian Commonwealth Bank, capital should be raised by the issue and sale of debentures guaranteed by the Government of India and that such capital should be raised only if and when necessary, the right to raise capital up to a specified maximum amount being provided in the Act. The Committee would, therefore, lay great emphasis on their suggestion of a bank without share capital, as they are anxious that the institution which shall be in charge of the currency and monetary policy of the country should be placed on a footing in which the manipulation of shares and the consequent control over its affairs by vested interests may be made impossible. Should this important proposal of the Committee be accepted most of the provisions contained in Clause 4 and the subsequent clauses will be unnecessary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE DIRECTORATE.

Clause 9 of the Bill makes important provisions for the composition of the directorate of the Reserve Bank. The scheme put forward has been undoubtedly on the presumption that there will be a share-holding interest in the Bank. The Committee of the Chamber have already stated their views with regard to the share capital and should their alternative suggestion be accepted, it will require considerable modification of the scheme of composition of the directorate, as embodied in this clause. The Committee would here again, without prejudice to their objection against a share capital, make suggestions regarding composition of the board as laid down in the Bill. But they would at the same time put forward an alternative scheme which it will be necessary to adopt, if a share capital, as suggested, be dispensed with.

(a) To turn to the examination of the scheme on the basis of a share capital.

(a) Clause (a) of Section 9, sub-section 1 provides for the appointment of one Governor, and one Deputy Governor. For themselves, the Committee would prefer the appointment of 2 Governors of identical status. In any case, whether there are two officials of the same rank or one below another, the Committee are emphatically of opinion that one must, under the provisions of the statute, be an Indian. It is only the initial appointments of the two Governors which should be made by the Governor-General in Council, but the subseonent appointments should be made by the Board themselves, subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

(b) All the nine Directors whose appointments are provided for by Clause (b) of Section 9, Sub-section 1 of the Bill should, under the provisions of the statute, be Indians.

(c) Section 9, sub section (1) clause (c):—of the three Directors, the Act should provide that 2 shall be Indians.

(d) Clause 9, sub-clause (2):—A proviso should be added that no Director nominated by the Governor-General in Council, under Clause C of Sub-section (1) of Section 9 should hold office for more than 6 years.

(e) Clause 9, sub-clause (4):—A proviso should be added that no Director elected by the Shareholders under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 9 shall hold office for more than 9 years.

(f) Clause 9, sub-clause (6):—The eligibility of the Director to represent local interest for the purpose of Clause (9) of Sub-section (1) of Section 9 should be defined as that he is engaged in business and ordinarily resides in that place whose business interest he is to represent.

CONVERTIBILITY OF NOTES.

Clause 34 of the bill proposeds to take away the existing legal right of the public to convert paper currency into rupees. The provision is doubtless based on paragraph 69 of the report of the Royal Commission. The Committee have given a very careful consideration to the arguments brought forward by the Commission in support of their proposal, but they do not consider that it is an advance in the right direction. The potential right of converting in some form of metallic currency (which is popularly regarded as the standard of value) attached to the proper currency constitutes the very breath of popular confidence in it and the Committee are constrained to observe that the present proposal, if given effect to, will seriously impair popular confidence in it. It is true, as the Commission pointed out, that in gradually proceeding to a gold standard the presence of a large silver holding is a serious encumbrance. But in the period of transition all that is contemplated is a gradual and natural absorption of the rupees into circulation. In the circumstances, the arguments used seem hardly tenable that, as a necessary step towards gold standard, the currency or the Bank notes should cease to be convertible. All that can be argued with force is that the paper currency should, having regard to the altered composition of the reserve be convertible either into gold coin or into Rupee at the option of the Currency authority.

SELLING AND BUYING GOLD.

Clause 35 confers obligation on the Currency authority to sell gold. This is an important obligation which the Currency authority in every gold standard country must be prepared to fulfil. While the Committee, therefore, welcome this new obligation on the Currency authority, they do not at all approve the selling rate suggested in the clause. They are emphatically of opinion that the Currency authority should buy and sell gold at par. As the Clauses 35 and 37 stand, the Currency authority is expected to sell gold at the highest rate and buy gold at the lowest possible rate which can rule in the market. According to the calculations given by the Royal Commission, the selling rate of the Currency authority based on 1s. 6d exchange shall be for delivery in Bombay Rs. 21-11-9 while the buying rate works out at Rs. 21-3-10. A different of annas eight per tola leaves a wide margin of fluctuation between the Standard and measure of value viz., Gold and the subsidiary token coin, viz., rupee. Such fluctuation is intrinsically unsound in theory. Moveover, as regards those that are uneducated in the science of currency, the system will fail to bring home to them that gold is the real standard and measure of value and that the rupee is merely a token subsidiary coin. In-as-much as the selling rate of gold would be the highest that can be reached in terms of rupees, no body can be expected to buy gold from the Currency authority, and therefore the system will fail to provide the tangible and visible backing on which so much stress is laid by the Currency Commission. The Committee consider it essential that both the buying and the selling rate of gold should be at par.

REDUCE BALANCES.

Turning to Clause 41, the Committee consider that in the matter of holding a balance with the Reserve Bank, the scheduled Banks should be treated in two categories. The foreign Exchange Bank should be required to deposit a minimum balance of 10 per cent of their demand liability and 3 per cent of their time liability. These were in fact the percentages laid down by the Commission themselves and the Committee are decidedly of opinion that they should be made applicable to the foreign Exchange Banks With regard to the Indian Joint-Stock Banks which have a share capital expressed in Rupees in their Memorandum of Association, the Committee would recommend a lower minimum balance with the Reserve Bank 5 per cent of the demand liability and 2 per cent of the time liability should, in the opinion of the Committee be considered as adequate balance both for securing stability in monetary conditions and for allowing the Reserve Bank sufficient control to make its credit policy felt in the money market. The Committee would further suggest that 50 per cent of the deposit obligation of the Indian Joint Stock Banks should be permitted to be met on deposit of Trustee Securities.

AGREEMENT WITH IMPERIAL BANK.

It now remains for the Committee to examine the terms of the proposed agreement of the Reserve Bank with the Imperial Bank of India contained in Schedule 2 of the Bill. The Memorandum of this agreement contains an unseemly bargain of the Imperial Bank with the Reserve Bank of India but as the Committee view it, even apart from its merit, there should not have been an agreement of the character, as proposed in the Bill. Inclined as the Committee are to summarily dismiss the subject, they still proceed to make a few observations on the substantive proposals contained in the Agreement. Broadly speaking, the provisions of the agreement fall into three parts. Firstly, Clause 1 and 2 provide for the appointment of the Imperial Bank as the Sole Agents of the Reserve Bank office of the latter on a stipulated commission at all places where there would be no interest—free deposits of Rs. 8 crores for the first five years and slightly smaller amounts in the subsequent years. Thirdly, Clause 5 of the agreement provides for similar subsidy to the Imperial Bank for each new branch opened by it with the approval of the Reserve Bank. The Committee of the Chamber have already expressed their view in an early part of this report that the Imperial Bank of India are unjustifiably generous. As Agents of the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank will have a guaranteed minimum annual income of Rs. 15 lakhs. On their investment of Rs. 3 crores of interest—free deposits, the Imperial will at least earn a profit of Rs. 13 1/2 lakhs. In other words, the net effect of the operation of this arrangement will be to subsidise the Imperial Bank with an annual income of Rs. 30 lakhs, roughly. The Imperial Bank of India is a privileged institution. It grew and developed under official patronage and once it is commercialised without reservation, its competition with the other Indian Joint-Stock Banks will, owing to the vantage position which it already occupies be sufficiently disastrous to other Indian Banks. If, however, in its new career of unfettered commercial competition, the resources of the Imperial Bank are further augmented by a guaranteed subsidy of Rs. 30 lakhs a year, the Committee cannot forsee waht the position of the Indian Joint-Stock Banks would be in the near future.

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BARODA DISTURBANCES.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ISSUED.

BARODA, May 7.

The following account of the disturbance that occurred on the occasion of the procession organised in connection with the Shivaji Tercentenary celegrations is published by the Government of Baroda.

Few days before the date of the procession some leading gentlemen of the Mahomedan community of the only represented to Government that playing of music before mosque on the route of the procession was likely to injure the feelings of their community. The Government with the concurrence of the Hindu leaders decided that music should not be played before mosques on the present occasion. The Mahomedan leaders expressed their gratification at consideration shown for their feelings and some of them joined the procession to show their goodwill. The procession passed by two Musjids. Nothing untoward happened till it came to another mosque in Limda Pole along Raopura Road. This was the third and last musjid along the route and again music was stopped. When nearly half of the procession had passed the mosque stones were thrown on palanquin in which the statue of Shivaji was borne and on the bearers and part of the volunteers and scouts accompanying the palanquin by a band of Mahomedans collected in and near the mosque some, of whom were armed with lathis dharias etc. Only few persons received slight injuries, and no one was seriously injured. The situation became normal and business was resumed in the locality in course of the evening. To reassure public streets were patrolled by police and military during night. The report that the city has been placed under military control is entirely unfounded. Civil authorities remain in entire charge of arrangements.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, May 6.

Legislative Department:—Major General Alfred Hooton is appointed Member, Council of State vice Major General Symons. G. G. Hooper and Mr. B. N. Ghose are appointed to the Legislative Department the former as attache and the latter as special officer.

Foreign and Political Department:—Captain B. Stuart Horner is granted a years leave. Captain C. G. Prior and Captain R. L. Bazlagette are posted as Secretary and Under-Secretary respectively to the Persian, Gulf Agent. Mr. E. B. Howell is appointed resident in Kashmir and Lt. Colonel J. L. R. Weir is posted as First Assistant and Captain M. C. Sinclair second assistant to the Resident, Kashmir. Majors Macgregor, Stocker and Hance are appointed Civil Surgeon, Quetta. Lt. Colonel R. J. W. Heale is granted six months leave. Mr. E. C. Gibson is posted as Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Finance Department:—B. N. Mitra, Mitra, Deputy Auditor, N. W. Railway is granted ten months leave and is succeeded by Mr. C. Subramanya Iyer. Mr. F. W. Young is appointed Accounts Officer, Custom House, Calcutta. Mr. Boudville acts for Mr. Thomas as Chief Inspector, Preventive Service, Rangoon Customs House during the latters leave.

Commerce Department:—Mr. P. H. Browne and Mr. E. S. Tarlton are nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Indian Mining Association, Calcutta respectively as members of the Coal Grading Board.

Education Department:—Dr. B. P. B. Naidu of the Resarch Department is granted six months leave out of India.

Railway Department:—Dr. Sladen officiating Chief Officer E. B. R. is granted about eight months leave. Colonel Watton Agent, N. W. Railway is granted six months leave. Lt. Colonel L. M. Kent's services are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Industries Department:—Mr. A. G. Khan is appointed temporarily Deputy Director of Purchase (Engineering) and Mr. Sadasivam officiates as Deputy Director of Purchase (textile), Indian Stores Department. Mr. P. J. Edmund is confirmed as Director of Wireless.—A. P.

DEPARTURE BY LAST MAIL.

A number of distinguished passengers left Bombay by S.S. "Rawalpindi" on Saturday afternoon for London. Among them were also Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Sir Rustom Jehangir and Lady Vakil, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Oswald Bosanquet, Hon. Mr. Justice A. J. Curgenseen, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, H. H. the Maharaja of Dungapur, Sir Phillip Grey Egerton, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Hon. Mr. Justice C. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kirpalani, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, Sir Benode and Lady Mitler, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Madhvan Nair, V. G. Shete and Mr. A. N. Stonebridge.

Lala Lajpatrai Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. V. V. Giri and Mr. V. G. Shete were profusely garlanded by the different labour unions of the city.

London.—The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers has awarred the Telford Premium to Mr. A. W. Stonebridge Bombay, and the Trevithick Premium to Mr. Powys Davies, India.—Reuter's Special.

GUJARATI RASHTRIYA KELAVANI MANDAL

APPEAL FOR CONGRESS SUPPORT

In an appeal to the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the executive of the Mandal says. "When the question of giving grants to different institutions by the B. P. C. C. comes before the members some of them in absence of facts conclude wrongly regarding the institutions but we want help from the B. P. C. C. on the merits of the Mandal. The Mandal (two years old) at present conducts three institutions. Shri Gajrati Rashtriya Shala, The Bharat Night School, The Malad Kumari Mandir, and the Mandal has further resolved to open the previous class from the next June 1927. In the first institution we think we are getting steady re: the number which is 122 as the last year.

The Bharat Night School is our Mandal's first attempt in the field of Mass-education and Adult-education. The regular presence is 136 at present. Next year the number will reach at least upto 200 if not more. After making the School very efficient the Mandal in the course of time may open another institution of the same type. The third institution is the Mandal's first adventure in Girls Education. In October last it had 20 students, in April this year it had 70.

We expect from 8 to 10 students in the previous class which we wish to open in June. So in all from the next June the number of students in the institutions conducted by the Mandal will be 338."

PREVENTION OF BUS ACCIDENTS

MADRAS GOVT. TO CALL CONFERENCE

OOTACAMUND, May 7.

It is understood that the Government of Madras intend to deal with the question of traffic regulation and the prevention of bus accidents very shortly and that a Conference will be held next week which will include the Law Member the Inspector General of Police and officers and persons interested in the matter.—A. P.

PILGRIMAGE TO HEDJAZ

AMRITSAR, May 6.

A press note states.—

It is notified to the general public that the pilgrimage this year to Hedjaz falls on 9th June 1927 and that ships carrying pilgrims will be allowed to land their passengers at Jeddah as late as 5th June. As pilgrims, leaving their various ports of embarkation so as to arrive in Jeddah on June 5th. will run the risk of missing the pilgrimage if their ships are for any reason delayed and as in any case pilgrims arriving in June will find their late arrival exploited in the Hedjaz by proprietors of conveyances and lodgings it will be advisable for British ships carrying pilgrims to time their journeys so as to reach Jeddah not later than June 1st.—A.P.

OPENING CEREMONY OF SETH JEEWANDAS BUILDING.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas performed an interesting ceremony on Saturday evening at Sewree Cotton Depot when he declared open Seth Vissonji Jeewandas Building for a Charitable Dispensary and Seth Khimji Dayal Hall before a large gathering of cotton merchants.

Mr. E. S. Nicholson, Chairman of the Cotton Merchants' Association in welcoming the guests gave the history of the dispensary and the charities of the association since 1908. Rs. 54,000 were given he said, to the distressed in Palitana floods in 1911-12 and Rs. 10,000 to Sholapur Cow Relief Fund during the severe famine of 1923-24. In 1916 a permanent famine and relief fund was started all the members volunteering to pay one pice per bale from their mucvadmage charges. During the last 11 years Rs. 3,65,000 were collected out of which Rs. 2,54,000 were distributed towards various objects. Mr. Nicholson then complained of the overhead charges on cotton bales in Bombay which deflected trade from Bombay to Karachi, viz., Rs. 3/6 per bale more than Karachi and sounded a note of warning that if this disparity was not removed Bombay trade would continue to decrease and consequently their permanent relief and famine fund too would suffer. The dispensary, he said, was first started at Colaba during influenza epidemic which was removed to Sewree by the manificence of Seth Khimji Dayal, and was meant for their employees.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' ADDRESS.

Sir Purshotamdas in reply regretted at the sad death of Mr. Vissonji which took place in Europe and to whose charities the association and their employees were so much grateful. When there was a conflict between capital and labour everywhere he was glad to see that a dispensary was provided by the cotton merchants for the benefit of their employees on whose toils they got rich. Referring to the complaint of Mr. Nicholson he said, he admitted that there was some disparity in overhead charges over cotton bales in Bombay than what prevailed in Karachi but he pointed out that Karachi was less expensive than Bombay and that the Bombay Port Trust had built blocks and godowns for them during war time when building materials were more costly than what they were at present. The Port Trust had a deficit budget last year and could not afford to reduce their rents for the present. He honed however that the trade would be more prosperous in the near future and their complaint would automatically disappear.

Sir Purshotamdas then declared open the dispensary and the hall and the meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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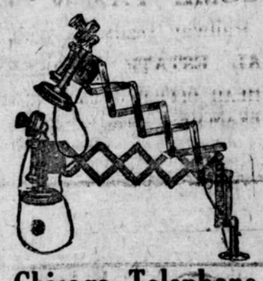

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TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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